EVENING EDITION

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NEW BRITISH LIMITS ON TRAVELS IN INDIA OFFEND AMERICANS

U.S. Subjects Included in List—Free Movement in Territory Restricted

RULE AFFECTING MANY

Seriousness of India Problem Realized by British—Burma, Malaya Lessons Learned

The action of the British authorities in India in decreeing that American subjects will be included in the list of foreigners, whose travels across India are strictly limited, is offending the United States, a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Canton reported on Friday.

For some years up to now, the dispatch says, local British authorities have been inclined to let no foreigners dwell or travel in India, lest many inside affairs in their territory should be revealed. This is the same restriction, the authorities are now imposing on the Americans.

In the meantime, a new vise regulation was published two weeks ago in the name of the Governor-General of India, in which Americans living in the interior parts of China and wishing to return home via India cannot obtain their transit vises immediately from the British consuls in Chungking or Kunming, but must wait till their applications are approved by the Indian Government through the applied consuls.

As the result, some American residents in the Japanese unoccupied areas in China, who have been planning to leave for home via India are greatly annoyed now. Many of them, who had already booked passage on the trains and passenger-boats had to cancel the reservations in view of the new ruling.

Meanwhile, there are American and Chinese merchants, now intending to evacuate from Rangoon to Calcutta with the intention of thriving more in their respective trades in the new site by availing themselves of the expected new Chiang aid route from India to China. However, it is said these merchants waiting for their applied permits from the Indian Government for their entry into India, have only a scant hope of their wishes being realized.

India Vexes British

Both Government and civilian circles in Britain are being rapidly awakened to the seriousness of the Indian problem, especially to the fact that if the problem is not given a fair solution before the onrush of the Japanese troops into that country the situation will even threaten the very existence of the United Kingdom itself.

The British Government, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch of the Asahi dated Thursday, has learned a very good lesson from the indifferent attitude assumed by the Malayans and the Burmese toward the reverses suffered by the British troops during their recent clashes with the Imperial Forces. The authorities are now fully aware that these peoples have been greatly influenced by the Japanese slogan "Asia for Asiatics."

It is alleged now even by the most conservative British that India is entitled to more freedom. They are inwardly admitting that the British policy toward India has so far been based on the idea that Indians are to be treated as inferior peoples. It is strange that the British Government seems ready to assume a remarkably lenient attitude toward India, but the Government knows that it must formulate a concrete plan which will lead Indian public opinion from any tendency to desire to take up arms and fight with Japan, the Asahi dispatch asserts.

Judging from the actual conditions in India, however, popular feeling against Britain is intense. The people know too well that practically all British promises made in the past about improving the well-being of India have been broken. They will not fall prey to the honeyed words of Britain again.

The British Government does not yet have any concrete plans formed concerning India save for a few makeshift measures, to intensify friction between the Mohammedans and the Hindus in India and to destroy as quickly possible the race consciousness now mounting among the Indian masses.

All in all, the dispatch says, what the British Government really needs at

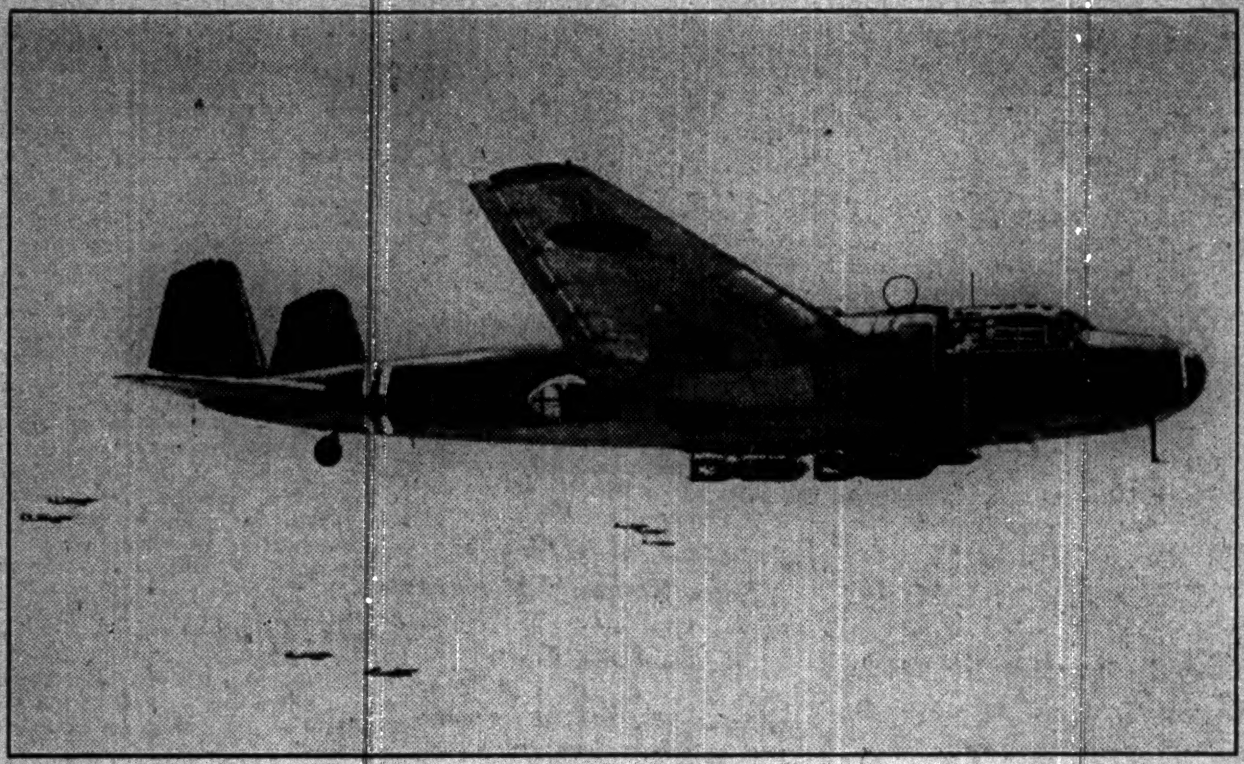
(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Senators Back Grant of Self-Rule To India After War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Influential members of the United States Senate have addressed a suggestion of Breckenridge Long, Deputy Secretary of State, that the United States State Department demand that the British Government immediately pledge that it will grant India self-government following the war, according to a Washington report received here today.

Winged Destroyers of the Navy



The efficient destructiveness of the air arm of the Imperial Navy is well known by now to the enemy. Starting with Hawaii, it has proven by a series of brilliant victorious achievements that Japan's offensive is far-flung and intensive striking everywhere at will. No wonder then, that the Pacific coast cities of the United States should be cringing before the fear of expected appearances of these dreaded raiders over its skies. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

ORGANS TO FUNCTION AT APRIL POLL FIXED

Bodies to Select Candidates Decided for Six Largest Cities and Prefectures

4-POINT PLAN APPROVED

Plenary Session of Political Structure Council Scheduled For Today

Political organs for recommending candidates for election to the House of Representatives at the coming general election to be held on April 30 have been decided to be established in six big cities and all prefectures, at the meeting of the special committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council, held at the Kazan Kaikan on Friday evening. There will be also organized a national political organ to superintend municipal and prefectural organizations.

The meeting was attended by President General Nobuyuki Abe, ex-Premier, and all other members of the Council. In discussing the concrete plan for recommending the candidates for the election, Sukenari Yokoyama, secretary-general of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, submitted a proposal which was approved after examination by the attending members.

The proposal submitted and approved consisted of the following four principal points:

1. As a means for establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet, a system of recommending candidates shall be adopted, and a strong campaign for recommending new men or the ablest from the present members of the House of Representatives shall be conducted. However, such a campaign shall be conducted as an independent movement.

2. As organs for conducting the recommendation campaign, there shall be organized recommendation bodies in six large cities and all prefectures under a national organ, and such bodies shall be political organizations in nature.

3. The registration of such political organizations shall be made immediately upon the approval by the plenary session of the Council to be held on Saturday, and the organizations shall be dissolved upon the conclusion of the election.

4. Candidates to be recommended shall be selected by local bodies, and the final decision shall be made by the central organ with the sanction of President Abe of the Council.

The plenary session of the Council is scheduled to be opened at 2 p.m. on Saturday at the Sugar Industry Building, Marunouchi, and the above proposal approved by the special committee will be presented for discussion.

The question of the number of candidates to be recommended and also of the standard by which candidates are to be judged has not yet been discussed by the Council. It is expected that on such topics, further meetings of the special committee will be called.

Meanwhile, the leading members of the Yokusan Giin Domei of the House of Representatives held a meeting on Friday afternoon to confer on the system of recommending candidates for election.

The decision of the special committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Establishment Council was reported and explained by Tadahiko Okada, Tadao Oasa, Ryutaro Nagai and Tatsunosuke Yamazaki. The members agreed to support the proposed system of recommendation, but pointed out that utmost care is necessary in operating the system.

Naotake Sato Appointed Envoy; To Succeed Tatekawa at Moscow

Naotake Sato, former Foreign Minister, was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union this morning, to relieve Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa who has expressed a desire to retire on account of his ill-health.

The ceremony of appointing Mr. Sato as Ambassador to the Soviet Union took place in the Imperial Palace at 9:50 a.m. this morning.

EX-U.S. DESTROYER BELMONT SAID SUNK

Was Transferred to British Navy—Washington Admits Blink Victim of U-Boat

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 27.—The former 1,190-ton over-age United States destroyer Belmont, which was transferred to the British navy, has been sunk, according to a British Admiralty report received here today.

Blink Sinking Reported

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The 2,700-ton Norwegian vessel Blink, which was flying the American flag, was one of the many ships which have been sunk off the eastern coast of the United States, according to a United States Navy Department report received here today.

The Blink was said to have been sunk by a German submarine.

Tired of Defense Talk

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Wendell Willkie, prominent Republican Party leader, yesterday urged the United States to begin thinking in terms of attack and victory instead of defense, according to a Washington report received here today.

Mr. Willkie told his audience that he was tired of hearing about defense of the Allies, defense efforts and defense bonds.

Castigating the Roosevelt Administration's war efforts, Mr. Willkie urged the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, the report stated.

Strikes Delay Output

Domei

BERNE, February 27.—Despite claims by United States authorities that war production is progressing satisfactorily, the Washington Post today declared that strikes and wage conflicts are still delaying production, it is reported here from the United States capital.

The American paper said that the Federal law on time rate wages and the 40-hour week were the greatest obstacles in the way of acceleration of war production.

Negroes to Guard Plants

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The United States War Department has established six new Negro battalions to

(Continued on Page 2)

CULTURAL MEETING HELD

Auriti, Ex-Tokyo Envoy, Speaks on Japanese Lyrical Drama

Domei

ROME, February 27.—The first Italian-Japanese cultural evening, held under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Japan, was held here last night.

Giacinto Auriti, former Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, delivered an address on Japanese lyrical drama.

The meeting was attended by many prominent leaders in Italian cultural and political life as well as by Zenbei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador here.

AXIS FORCES REPEL SOVIETS IN CRIMEA

Nazi Planes Raid Tobruk and Malta—Rome Denies British Navy Attack on Convoy

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—German and Rumanian troops again have repulsed severe Soviet attacks near Sebastopol, Crimea, and on the Peninsula of Kerch, the High Command announced today, adding, heavy losses were inflicted on the Soviets.

Tobruk, on the North African front, again was bombed by German aircraft formations and considerable damage was said to have been inflicted on port facilities, mechanized unit concentrations and other objectives.

Further air attacks, meantime, were directed against Malta, small British outpost in the Mediterranean, the communique stated.

Axis Tanks Active

Domei

ROME, February 27.—Long-distance reconnaissance patrol work was carried out yesterday by Italian and German tank formations on the Libyan front, the High Command announced today.

Bad weather was said to have hampered Axis aircraft attacks against enemy objectives, however, Tobruk, Libya, and Malta, in the Mediterranean were again raided yesterday.

Meantime, British warplanes have renewed their attacks against Benghazi and Tripoli, Libya, reportedly causing no serious damage.

Claims made by the British Admiralty that British naval units have inflicted serious damage on an Axis convoy in the central Mediterranean were officially denied here today.

The convoy, which the British claimed to have heavily damaged, has safely reached its destination in North Africa carrying an enormous quantity of supplies for Axis troops there, it was said.

Prepare for Offensive

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, February 27.—Preparations for the Axis spring offensive are being steadily made, according to a report reaching here today from Bucharest.

Railway travel by the citizens of the Rumanian capital is now restricted and close contact is being maintained among the leaders of the Axis Powers.

It is still kept secret how much troops the Balkan States will dispatch for the coming spring offensive but it is rumored that the number will be quite large.

Furthermore, the Balkan States are now paying attention to the diplomatic campaign now being waged over Turkey. It is generally observed that the attitude of Turkey will greatly affect the forthcoming offensive.

Allies Lose Initiative

D.N.B.

ANKARA, February 25.—In commenting on the coming spring offensive of the Axis forces, the Turkish paper Cumhuryet declared that at no time did the war machine of the Democratic States ever succeed in showing

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVA SEEN DOOMED AS AIR POWER LOST, AID ROUTE BLOCKED

Only Hope for Holding Out Remains in Reaching of Considerable War Help

460 PLANES SAID DOWNED

Control of Skies in Japanese Hands—Supremacy Admitted by Baltimore Sun

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The attack of the Japanese Forces on Java has become imminent and unless reinforcements from the allied countries arrive in time, the fate of the Netherlands East Indies is sealed, a United Press report from Batavia dated February 26 said.

The main strength of the Netherlands East Indies defense forces is now stationed in Java, but small detachments have been sent to the islands around Java in an attempt to delay the advance of the Japanese Forces there, the report further added.

Air Control Seized

Pointing out that the amazing number of more than 460 British-American-Dutch warplanes have been destroyed in the seven-week period to date, military observers, reviewing Japanese aerial activities since the beginning of the campaign on January 11 against the Netherlands East Indies, today declared that enemy air forces in the southwestern Pacific have been battered so heavily "they can't last many more rounds," according to Domei.

While Japanese aircraft have not remained unchallenged, they said, indisputable air supremacy over the entire Netherlands East Indies, including Java, Bali and Flores islands, Timor island, lesser Sunda and New Guinea, was gained within a few days by Japanese aircraft.

Observers pointed out that Japanese warplanes not only have formed a vital part of Army operations, but effectively have smothered beforehand all allied naval movements, besides inflicting heavy damages to enemy military establishments.

Commenting on the activities of Japanese naval planes during the nine-day period from February 18 to February 27, observers said 44 enemy planes were shot down, 55 aircraft were destroyed on the ground for a total of 99 planes, including the newest British and United States models, indicating that the greater part of the enemy's air fleet has been destroyed.

They said the British Short "Sunderland" flying boats on which the enemy has placed much hope, are "easy meat" for Japanese fliers.

Supremacy Admitted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—Mark Watson, United States military commentator of the Baltimore Sun, today confirmed reports that Japanese planes have established aerial supremacy over Java, declaring that the number of allied fighter planes is "tragically insufficient," it is reported here from New York.

Mr. Watson said that Japanese methods of attack "must ultimately succeed in Java," unless the allies can vastly reinforce their fighting forces.

The Baltimore Sun, meanwhile, editorially emphasized that with Burma in very difficult straits, Java must make the strongest possible defense.

Java Seen Lost

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent who was ousted by British authorities from Singapore for telling the truth, in a broadcast from Melbourne today in which he commented on the meeting of the Australian War Council, declared that the Australian Government is making its plans upon the assumption that Java won't be able to hold out."

Aid-Sending Difficult

Domei

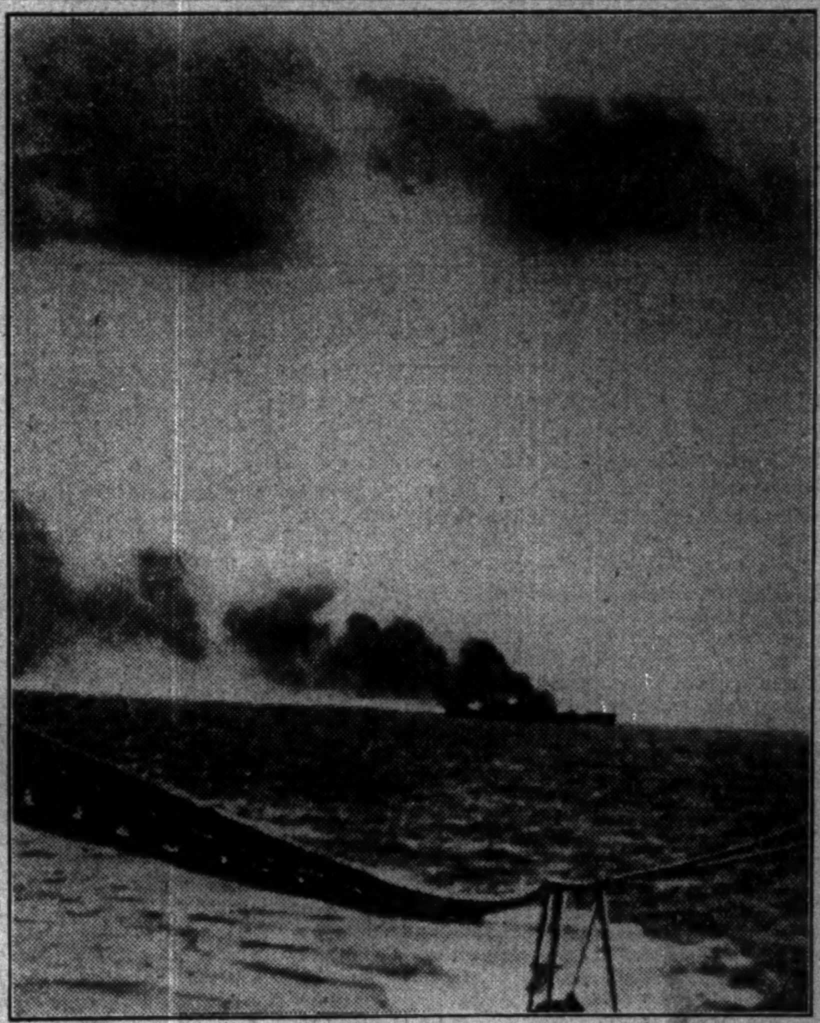
VICHY, February 26.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, today admitted that the sending of United States troop reinforcements to the southwestern theater of war is a difficult undertaking, fraught with the necessity of hazarding a trans-Pacific voyage through dangerous waters, according to a Havas report received here from Washington today.

Such an operation would require pursuit planes to guard the convoy throughout the long ocean crossing, the War Secretary disclosed.

Mr. Stimson said, however, that the foremost concern of the moment for Great Britain and the United States is how to transport air defense equipment with which air bases in the southwestern Pacific must be supplied immediately.

JAPANESE FINISH MOPPING-UP NEAR SEMANGKA NAVY BASE; DUTCH OWN BENKOELEN LOSS

Torpedo Hits Mark



The accuracy of Japanese marksmanship is well evidenced in the above photo, taken by a member of the crew of a Japanese submarine and obtained through the courtesy of the Navy Ministry, which shows an enemy armed merchantship sinking in flames after being directly hit by a torpedo. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

Australian Sinbad Deserts British Army, Evades Nippon Planes on Perilous Voyage

The cowardly escape of an Australian officer, who managed to sneak out of Singapore when the Japanese were attacking it from Bukit Timah, and who succeeded in reaching Batavia after several days of fear and trembling on board a British ship, which managed to escape the vigilance of the Japanese planes by hopping from island to island along the coasts of Borneo and Sumatra, was reported by a Yomiuri correspondent from Buenos Aires on February 26.

According to a wire from Canberra, he stated, an Australian correspondent in Batavia reports the remarkable exploits of an Australian officer, who escaped from Singapore on February 13, and after 10 days of drifting at the mercy of the wind and tide, managed to reach Batavia.

The Australian officer in relating his story to the correspondent said:

"When I heard the report that the Japanese Forces were launching a concentrated attack on the city of Singapore from Bukit Timah, I realized that the last moment had come. Death stared at me in the face whether I stuck to the last, or made my escape from the island.

"Many British ships had left the port filled with escaping soldiers, but all of them had been sunk by the Japanese planes.

"I thought, however, that I had a better chance to live if I made my escape. So under cover of a dark night we Australian officers, secretly boarded a British ship that was in the harbor.

"This ship had been used to transport wounded soldiers to Batavia, and had already made several trips to and from Batavia. Yet it had not suffered

(Continued on Page 2)

LATIN AMERICA DEMANDS PROTECTION FROM U-BOATS

Invitation to Meeting of Pan-American States in Washington Sent

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—President Roosevelt has announced at his regular press conference that South American Republics have demanded protection for shipping in the Western Hemisphere, according to a Washington report received here today.

Mr. Roosevelt said, however, that he could not discuss details regarding measures which would be taken to appease the Latin-American nations since it would be giving away military secrets, the report stated.

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Headquarters of the Pan-American Union in Washington today sent invitations to the 21 Latin-American States for the initial meeting of the Pan-American Defense Committee to be held in Washington from March 30, according to a Washington report received here today.

Convening, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the recent Rio de Janeiro Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Defense Council will hold discussions among its military and naval experts on various questions relating to the defense of the Americas, the report disclosed.

The more pressing problem confronting the Defense Committee, however, is how to execute successfully the joint convoying of merchant vessels, as recently, German submarine threats to Allied shipping have been intensified in the north Atlantic and in the Caribean Sea.

In view of this German submarine menace and the threat to Allied merchant vessels in the Pacific, the necessity for joint counter-measures has been felt strongly by the Pan-American countries.

NEW ALLOWANCE RULING IN EFFECT FROM APRIL 1

Revisions Extend Application Of Law—More Salaried Men Will Benefit

With a view to stabilizing the living condition of salaried men and thereby helping to increase population, the regulation regarding family allowances is expected to be changed in order to cover a more extensive range of application, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The revision of the regulation was decided at the Cabinet Council on January 13. The revised regulation will be enforced on and after April 1 this year.

Salient points of the revision are as follows;

(1) Payment of family allowance has hitherto been limited to those whose regular salary is below ¥100. According to the revised regulation, those whose regular salary is above ¥100 are to be paid the family allowance.

(2) Allowance for one family member is to be raised from ¥2 to ¥3 a month.

(3) The restriction of the maximum sum of allowance for one employe to ¥10 per month is to be abolished.

(4) Family members who can receive the family allowance have hitherto been limited to the employe's father and mother over 60 years and his son and daughter below 18 years. However, according to the revised regulation, all of the employe's lineal descendants over 60 years of age and all of his lineal descendants below 18 years of age are qualified to receive the family allowance. A common law wife of an employe will also be granted the allowance.

FLASH!!

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 12:10 p.m., February 28.—At 6 p.m. February 27, the main fleet of Japanese Naval Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies region found the main body of the enemy Southwestern Pacific fleet in the Java Sea, and engaged in severe fighting. Imperial Naval Forces sank one enemy cruiser and three destroyers, and are still chasing remnants.

Smashing of Remnants In South Sumatra Is Completed

BANKA ISLAND TAKEN

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE ARMY BASE IN SUMATRA, February, 27.—Continuing their clean-up campaign of enemy remnants in southern Sumatra, Japanese Army Forces on February 23 completed mopping-up operations in the area around the Dutch naval base on Semangka Bay.

Admits Loss of Benkoelen

Domei

SAIGON, February 27.—The Netherlands East Indies High Command last night admitted the capture by Japanese Forces of Benkoelen, strategic point on the southwestern coast of Sumatra, as well as Banka Island, located to the east of Sumatra, it was reported here.

Port Darwin Raid Told

A war correspondent of the Asahi, who was permitted to ride on one of the Japanese bombers which raided Port Darwin, Australia, several days ago states that every single plane of the enemy was destroyed and that the surface of the water was covered with oil from damaged or sunken ships of the Allies.

Among the derelicts in port, however, he reports, stood a lone ship undamaged; it was the hospital ship deliberately spared from the deadly missiles of the Japanese aces. Below is the graphic description of the bombing expedition in which he participated.

"Just before the take-off, the commander lined up his men and warned them that they must be prepared for a dog-fight with a fairly strong enemy air force.

"Hopping off from our base, a peaceful flight continued, waving greetings to the Imperial Fleet near Timor Strait en route, but suddenly, when we reached a point not far from our destination, I sensed the atmosphere in the craft become tense as the gunners conducted a last-minute inspection of their machine-guns.

First Raiders Return

"As I looked up at the signal of one of the men, I saw, a group of Japanese planes flying in perfect formation in the opposite direction. They were the first batch of raiders, who were returning to their base after successfully fulfilling their mission. I felt as if the plane on which I was on board had gained speed.

"When I stuck my head out, I could see through my field-glasses small clouds of smoke spouting skyward which grew bigger and bigger as the plane sped toward its objective.

"A few minutes later, we were directly over the enemy base at Port Darwin. The entire region was already a sea of flames as the wharves and oil tanks

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Violence Flares Up In Montevideo After Recent Coup d'Etat

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 25.—Indignant over the political coup d'etat recently staged in the Uruguayan Government by President General Alfredo Baldomir, the opposition led by Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera staged a political rally today to denounce President Baldomir as a usurper, it was learned here today from Montevideo. Violence flared up between supporters of both factions in various sectors of the capital tonight and police officers were forced to use tear gas to quell the disorder, the report stated.

ALLIES SUFFER HUGE LOSSES IN SHIPPING

15½ Million Tons of British and American Merchantmen Sunk Since War Began

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 26.—Churchill's recent admission that there had been a very critical increase in the number of merchant vessels lost during the last few months was taken up by the Daily Mail which paper calmly tried to assure its readers that this did not particularly refer to increased losses in the Atlantic.

This attempt of camouflaging, however, was short-lived. Today again another British convoy, consisting of no less than 13 vessels including three tankers was smashed, it is reported. German submarines have thus again struck a most severe blow to the British supply lines in the Atlantic.

The report indicates that the so-called running battle was successfully fought by German submarines that persistently pursued and continuously attacked and stuck to the convoy and the escorting warships for several days. Thus, the total losses to British and American commercial shipping since the outbreak of the war and excluding Italian and Japanese successes and not taking into consideration losses by the Soviet Union, is officially stated to be over 15½ million tons.

England has thus lost more than half of her shipping space which she had at her disposal at the beginning of the war. The remaining British vessels must cover the routes all over the globe. They must sail in the Atlantic, the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean as well as the Mediterranean and the Arctic in order to keep up the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials but the efficiency of this transport fleet is greatly handicapped by the convoy system and choked harbors. This shortage in shipping bottoms becomes more acute and more catastrophic with every additional vessel that falls victim to German submarines and bombers.

Weak Soviet Attacks

On the Eastern Front, the Soviets are attacking only with numerically weaker forces but all these attacks have been smashed by the strong German defenses. In the meantime, the German air force has struck severe blows to the supply routes and lines of communication of the enemy in the northernmost sector of the Eastern Front as well as in North Africa.

The great superiority of the Luftwaffe is again demonstrated by the fact that 403 Soviet planes were destroyed during the period from February 15 to February 24.

Anzac Sinbad Deserts: Has Perilous Voyage

(Continued From Page 1)

a single attack from the Japanese planes. It seemed to be a ship of good omen and I felt my hopes rising.

"We left the harbor at 9 p.m. Not a single man dared to talk aloud. The whole ship was in darkness, and the suspense was terrible.

"As the ship began to leave the harbor, I suddenly realized that the fires in the burning city of Singapore were reflected on the surface of the sea, and the ship's course was lighted up as though it were daytime. This would never do, I thought.

"If a Japanese plane spotted the ship, it would be all up with us. The ship picked its way through the mined waters, our hearts palpitating so much that we could hear the heart-beats of one another. At last, however, we reached the outer waters of the harbor, and headed straight out for the open sea.

"By dawn the next morning, we had left the Straits of Singapore. We reached a small island near the coast of Borneo and went ashore.

"Before sundown, we saw five Japanese planes flying high over us, but fortunately for us the airmen did not see us. When dusk fell, we started out again and when dawn appeared, we hid in the shelter of another island.

"We continued our risky journey for several days, hopping from island to island along the coast of Sumatra. We were seen by Japanese planes more than once, but strange as it seems, each time we were discovered, a squall would burst suddenly upon us, interfering with the visibility of the airmen, and invariably we managed to escape.

"I do not know how we managed to reach Batavia, I still feel as though I am dreaming. But even Batavia is no longer safe from the Japanese planes.

"I intend to make my escape to Australia in the same way in which I managed to escape from Singapore.

"I do not know if the second voyage will be successful. I can only hope and pray that it will be."

Ex-U.S. Destroyer Belmont said Sunk

(Continued From Page 1)

act as military police, according to a Washington report received here today.

Each battalion, numbering 600 men, will be assigned to carry out guard duty at vital industrial plants and on transportation routes, the report stated.

Social Structure Changing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The social and economic structure of the United States is undergoing far-reaching changes, due to the present war, journals here declared today on the basis of reports received here from the United States.

Despite the reported labor shortage in the United States, unemployment figures are mounting because of the thousands of men and women who are being thrown out of work due to Government restrictions on the use of raw materials in non-essential industries, it was said.

The great American automobile industry, affecting approximately 6,000 companies, was said to have been among those hardest hit and about 500,000 employes have been thrown out of work.

The cosmetic industry, which supplies the needs of millions of American women, is also feeling the effects of war since it has been deprived of essential raw materials and it has been forced to dismiss several hundred thousand employes.

Another business which is feeling the hardship of wartime conditions is the advertising trade. This business, it was said, is finding it difficult to find clients due to the shortage of raw materials in all industries and the closing down of others.

Another factor, which is greatly influencing American life, is the new taxation program which seriously affects these persons earning between $3,000 and $5,000 a year, it was said.

According to latest reports received here from the United States, there seems to be a general belief that the time is not far distant when 50 per cent of medium incomes will go for either direct or indirect taxes in order to finance the Roosevelt Administration's war.

Certain American quarters, the report stated, have predicted the possibility that the maximum income in the United States will be limited to $25,000 a year and any sum above this amount will be taken over by the Government.

Refugees Now Returning

With peace and bustling activities brought back to Shonan Island, many non-combatants, both enemy and friends alike, are daily pouring back into the area. Shown above is a British family transporting its worldly possessions on a baby carriage. (Censored by War Ministry)

Shonanto Now Hustling and Bustling City; Chinese Tycoon Helps in Reconstruction

Newly-born Shonan Island is daily returning to its former activities, with the water works repaired and cinema halls reopened, according to a report from an Asahi correspondent in Shonanto.

In only two weeks after the fall of Singapore, everything has become full of life in Shonan Island. The water-pipe, supplying water to Shonanto from the great reservoir in Johore Bharu, which was damaged in six places, has completely been repaired, thanks to the efforts of Lieutenant Ibuka, ex-chief of the Yokohama Water Works office and now a member of the Japanese Army Engineer Corps. As the result water is due to be supplied all over the Island from Saturday on.

Meanwhile, the Chinese residents in Shonanto are also helping in the reconstruction of the city by cooperating with the Japanese. In this connection, Dr. Lin Wen-ching, president of the Singapore Dental Surgery College, has sent a telegram to President Wang Ching-wei, of the Nanking Government, pledging his full cooperation to Nanking.

Other Chinese activities are noted in the case of Lin Shao-hsiang, a tycoon of the Chinese merchants in Shonanto, who had the damaged theaters repaired with his private funds and offered the Japanese soldiers free admission. Consequently, they were entertained with Japanese films on Thursday, appreciating the flavor of their motherland.

Amusement quarters have resumed their former activities. Pleasure seekers are swarming to theaters and other entertainment places. All the shops in the city simultaneously opened their doors on Thursday and numerous Rising Sun flags are on sale in general stores. Everywhere rickshaws are seen running along the streets enjoying the peaceful thoroughfares.

Among the Japanese residents who were rescued from the Changi internment camps, eight volunteers started fishing in the nearby sea in order to supply the Japanese soldiers with fresh fish. Risking the danger of hitting mines, they are bravely engaged in fishing and the daily catch is from 1,000 kin to 3,000 kin of fish.

SITUATION IN MOULMEIN BEFORE FALL DESCRIBED

British Feared Outbreak of Revolt—Number of Burmese Citizens Executed

Transocean

BANGKOK, February 14.—After the Japanese had already occupied a large part of Malaya, British propaganda was still boastfully proclaiming that the Japanese had suffered serious setbacks in Malaya and would never be able to attack Burma, according to Luang Uhichit Wanarak, Thai official, who was in Moulmein when war in the Pacific broke out and has now returned to Thailand.

The Burmese people, however, he said, were disinclined to believe the foolish claims of British propaganda. He reported, moreover, that the price of foodstuffs had risen greatly in Moulmein during the last six months. Milk and butter cost three times the normal price. But even rich Burmese were unable to buy such luxuries, as they were reserved exclusively for the British.

The British, he declared, apparently fearing the outbreak of a revolution, stationed strong military patrols everywhere. A number of Burmese had been shot because they ignored British requisitioning orders.

When war in the Pacific began, the Thai officials fled to a small island in the estuary of the Salween River, where he remained in hiding until Moulmein was captured by Japanese troops.

TO EXCHANGE BROADCASTS

Japan-Thai Air Programs Will Start This Evening

Regular exchange broadcasts between Japan and Thailand will be started today in accordance with an agreement which has been reached between the two countries, reports Domei.

The first program, which will be broadcast from Japan to Thailand at 11 p.m. today, will include the national anthems of the two nations, an address by Haruhiko Nishi, Foreign Vice-Minister, and music and news in the Thai language.

Under the agreement, Japan will broadcast to Thailand every second and fourth Saturday of the month, while Thailand will broadcast to Japan on every first and third Saturdays.

34TH AWARD ANNOUNCED

48 Army Men Granted Order of Golden Kite

Forty-eight Army officers and men, including Major-General Tsunesaburo Ida, have been granted the Order of the Golden Kite, Japan's highest military award, it was revealed today in a joint announcement by the War Office and Decorations Bureau of the 34th awarding of honors to living soldiers, and civilians in military employ since the outbreak of the China Affair, according to Domei.

Faces Rubber Shortage

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Facing a serious shortage of rubber, Britain has been obliged to enforce further restrictions on the use of rubber, according to a London report received here today.

Australia Which Forbade Any Asiatics to Live In Country Now Faced With Gravest Danger

The Commonwealth of Australia, which is confronted with the gravest danger since its founding some 150 years ago, is the only country in East Asia occupied solely by the white races, mostly Britons, stated Kuniyoshi Negishi, secretary of the Foreign Ministry's South Seas Bureau, in describing the recent conditions in that country.

The Aussies must have made up their minds for the worst following the recent aerial attack on Port Darwin by the Imperial Forces, Mr. Negishi said, and it seems that they are prepared to fight till the last to defend the subcontinent.

During peacetime, however, the defense strength of the country comprises only six divisions, or one division to each of the six States, and the soldiers were given only three months of training. With the outbreak of the current war, it was stipulated that these men should be mobilized.

Of the total population of approximately 7,000,000, Mr. Negishi went on, 99 per cent consists of white people and of this percentage, 95 per cent are Britons wherein lies the fundamental base of that White Australia Policy. The restrictive measures in immigration law are directed not only against the Asiatics, but also to people of other countries, in an attempt to maintain the country only for Britishers.

Continuing, Mr. Negishi stated that the Australians particularly hate to have their right of living menaced by aliens and consequently, the entry of Asiatics is practically prohibited on the ground that they will lower the labor wage, causing a lower living standard eventually. Notwithstanding the fact that the country is located in East Asia, there are only about 1,000 aliens comprising Japanese, Canadians and Chinese, who migrated before 1900. This is indeed the greatest inconsistency in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The six States of Queensland, New South Wales, South, West and North Australia and Tasmania form the Commonwealth, but the northern territory is also placed under her direct control. In 1902, the Commonwealth of Australia was created, fixing its capital at Canberra where a Japanese Legation was opened last year.

The weather is moderate and the country is one of the most comfortable places in the world to live in. Apart from wool and wheat, light industries are making fairly good development in the vicinity of Sydney and Melbourne.

On January 26, 1788, Arthur Phillip with a gang of criminals, who were no longer allowed to live in England, reached Sydney and he became the first British Governor-General of Australia. The country recently welcomed its 150th anniversary of the founding of the nation, Mr. Negishi said.

HATRED BREWS IN EGYPT AMONG ALLIED SOLDIERS

Caused by British Troops Getting Better Treatment—De Gaullists Angry

Transocean

ANKARA, February 18.—Growing differences are reported from Cairo between the English troops in Egypt on the one hand and the Australians as well as the so-called Allied troop units composed of Poles, Greeks and the De Gaullist Frenchmen, on the other.

This is due to the fact that the behavior of the English soldiers toward the Allied soldiers are described as being very arrogant. Moreover, English soldiers are better paid, are receiving better provisions and have better quarters.

The Greek and Polish soldiers must wear the cast-off uniforms of their English "comrades" and must do more duty. The ratio of their casualties is higher than that of the English soldiers. The contrast existing between the De Gaullist and the English soldiers affected the political relations between the De Gaullist and British circles.

The former have it particularly amiss that the English had interfered with their hunt for French elements, who are loyal to Vichy which as they insisted was purely a French domestic affair solely concerning the De Gaullists and with which the British authorities have nothing to do.

Crash Stalls Traffic

Six passengers were killed and more than 40 injured when an electric train collided with the Tohoku line train No. 319 between Kawaguchi and Akabane, this morning at 6:50 a.m. The accident has suspended all traffic on the line.

Japanese End Mop-Up Near Semangka Base

(Continued From Page 1)

set afire by the first batch of raiders were raging ferociously. I could spot a glittering substance covering a comprehensive area over the surface of the sea, which, I found a few seconds later, to be the oil from the enemy warships and vessels either sunk or badly damaged.

"A little distance away, I could see a number of airplanes lined up perfectly on the ground and adjacent to the airfield, rows of enemy barracks with their roofs painted spotless white.

"By the time the plane circled once over the enemy base, the firing from the anti-aircraft guns had become fiercer and fairly accurate, the shells exploding all around our squadron.

Rains Destruction

"With astounding calmness, the bomber pressed the button releasing the missiles. One after another, the high explosives raced toward the earth and a few seconds later, they blasted the enemy barracks and planes to bits, leaving spots of black cloud in place of the barracks and other military establishments which were intact until a minute ago.

"A number of the enemy planes on the ground, which escaped from the first raid was now reduced to a mass of twisted steel. Whether they had no time to get into motion or the pilots had no courage to challenge, I do not know, but it was clear that every plane, which was in the airfield at the time of the raid was completely destroyed.

"As the plane came over the harbor once again, I saw a number of vessels, either badly listing or belching forth clouds of black smoke as the result of accurate bombing by the Japanese Air Force.

"I was rather surprised, however, to see one lone ship standing intact in the midst of the damaged vessels. Closer observation through my field-glasses disclosed that it was a hospital ship purposely avoided by the Japanese airmen. What a difference to the enemy air force, which mercilessly attacked the Japanese hospital ship, Harbin Maru, not long ago, throwing the wounded and helpless soldiers into a raging sea!

"Thus, after scoring brilliant results, we returned safely to the base. The commander of the squadron, in reporting to the superior officer, stated that all the planes had returned safely, but that two of them were slightly damaged when they were hit by shrapnel from the enemy anti-aircraft guns."

Axis Forces Repel Soviets in Crimea

(Continued From Page 1)

any superiority against the Axis forces.

The paper stressed several points which made the situation favorable for the Axis Powers.

The paper stated that since the Axis Powers had always taken the initiative on all fronts, they were able to start a new offensive at any point and at any time they wished to choose. Another point stressed by the paper is that the Axis Powers had in no way been handicapped by conflicting issues or interests and that all the Axis countries have related forms of government with a strong central administration.

Furthermore, the Axis Powers have managed to keep the war on enemy territories or in spheres of influence of the enemy, and still were able to keep their war machine intact on all fronts, which fact has been admitted by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, continued the paper.

The paper further stated that at no time during the present war had the Democratic Powers succeeded in seizing the initiative and that they had in no manner whatsoever been able to synchronize their military and political interests. On no section of the war fronts did the war machine of the Democratic States or of the Soviet Union succeed in showing superiority.

The theater of war is constantly assuming greater dimensions and with its growth, the lines of communication of the democracies and of the Soviet Union are being menaced on an ever-increasing scale despite the claim by the Allied forces that they had the superiority of the seas, concluded the paper.

New British Limits On Travels in India Offend Americans

(Continued From Page 1)

this juncture is a delay in the much-feared entry of the Japanese troops into India.

Cripps Cautions

Sir Stafford Cripps did not allude in any concrete way to the Indian problem during his answer made in the House of Commons Wednesday to a series of questions raised by the Commoners during the two-day session which ended on that day.

What Sir Stafford said about India was to the effect that he did not want to risk discussion of the Government policies toward India before anything concrete was reached among Cabinet Ministers, an Asahi dispatch from Shanghai reports.

The same dispatch, quoting in this connection what was reported from Berne as information obtained from a London correspondent of a Berne paper, says in substance:

The British Government is now considering the "Indonization" of the Administrative Council under the immediate jurisdiction of the Viceroy of India. As now being planned, the Council, in each of its three important sections, namely, National Defense, Finance and Internal Affairs, will include Indian members who will discharge their duties not for Indians but for the ruler of the United Kingdom.

This plan, regarded as an approach to the home rule previously promised to the Indians by the British Government, will not be realized soon, interested quarters are afraid, alleging that such a plan will not be smoothly started under way as long as internal frictions, as are now going on in India, continue.

U.S. Bans Auto Export

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, February 18.—The United States Government has banned the export of automobiles and motor lorries to American countries. Information to this effect has been handed to the Chilean Foreign Minister by the United States Ambassador.

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Normandie Fire Probed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—It was reported from Washington today that the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee opened an investigation in connection with the recent destruction by fire in New York harbor of the former French luxury liner Normandie, which the United States navy had seized and attempted to transform into an aircraft carrier.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, February 28

ASAHI—Ironic Result of Chiang's Visit to India
MIYAKO—Heavy Blow to United States
HOCHI—New Order and Domestic Reform

Ironic Result of Chiang's Visit to India

ASAHI

Concluding a fortnight visit to India, Chiang Kai-shek and his party returned to Chungking on February 24. It is reported that the Chungking leader will call a meeting of political and military leaders of the Government on March 1, and that he is planning to report in detail the results of his visit to India and to discuss the basic points of Chungking's future policy.

Although no accurate information as to the true objective and results of the Chungking dictator's visit is yet available, judging from various reports thus far obtained, his trip to India has not brought about any successful consequences.

It is not clear yet whether the visit was made at Chiang Kai-shek's own initiative or at the request of the British Government, but there is no doubt that both Britain and Chungking had certain objectives and entertained expectations from it from their own selfish standpoints. Not only did the visit end fruitless but, it aroused political oscillation in India. It is for this reason that public opinion in Britain has become rather unfavorable toward Chungking of late.

It will be quite reasonable to conclude that what had been expected by the British Government from Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India was the appeasement of political unrest caused among the Indian people as the result of decisive defeat being suffered by the British forces in the war of Greater East Asia, and, if possible, to induce the Indian people to participate in the anti-Japanese resistance. Utilizing Chiang Kai-shek's influence in India and his acquaintance with Pandit Nehru, the British Government hoped to stimulate Indian sentiment against Japan and mobilize the people on the East Asian War front.

As revealed by various brief reports, Chiang Kai-shek, on the contrary, tried to seek a way out of his country's anti-Japanese resistance which is now on the verge of collapse in cooperation with India. With this purpose in mind he carried out his negotiations with the Indian leaders. Since the Anglo-American aid via the Burma route has become hopeless, he tried to gain economic and military assistance from India. But what he gained from his conference with Nehru was a mere fair-spoken promise for moral support, and, instead, he could not help but realize that Chungking could expect nothing from India under the present situation in that country.

Thus, both from British and Chungking standpoints, his visit to India ended unsuccessfully, but we cannot overlook in this connection the political unrest caused in India as the result of his visit. Chiang Kai-shek's appeal to the Indian people for the strengthening of India's political status, indeed, stimulated the people there. From the British point of view, however, this rapidly increased "political unrest" in India is unwelcome and already some criticism has been directed at the Government which allowed Chiang Kai-shek to meddle in the Indian question.

We cannot help but feel great indignation at Chiang Kai-shek's attitude in trying to close his eyes to the grave historic moment confronting East Asia by adhering to the principle upheld by those nations "harmful" to East Asia.

Heavy Blow to United States

MIYAKO

The shelling of the Californian coast by our submarine, the air raid on Los Angeles, the sinking of two American warships, including an aircraft carrier, which attempted to attack this country and various other facts must have been fatal blows to American psychology and caused great uneasiness among the people in that country, in spite of the Washington authorities' desperate effort to minimize their effects. The fact that President Roosevelt heaps abuse on the so-called defeatists and opponents of war in his country and constantly appeals to the people to place implicit trust in the Government clearly indicates how delicate is the situation in the United States. President Roosevelt admitted that the shelling of the Californian coast by our submarine was a fine piece of Japanese political strategy and this admission is in itself tantamount to his admission of American defeat. We find the truth in the well-known statement that when the people become conscious of their country's defeat, that country will lose the war. We must also guard ourselves especially in our economic warfare.

President Roosevelt declared in his recent fireside chat that the key to the people's grim determination to down Japan and Germany would be found in the expansion of production. Thus, he indicated his administration's worry over how to put its huge armament plan into practice. How to shift the peacetime industry to munition making, tightening of economic control measures and expansion of production first instead of demanding wage raises by various labor unions are some of the serious economic troubles confronting the United States at present. Although President Roosevelt pointed out that both Japan and Germany have reached their maximum production capacity while the United States has just launched its vast industrial expansion programs, there is no greater miscalculation than this. During the past five years of our wartime economy, we had to encounter multiple difficulties.

The future of our wartime economy will by no means be an easy one as there is a number of questions to be settled for the attainment of highest industrial productivity. The Government must formulate new effective measures for the purpose, while the people must render fullest collaboration to attain the final victory.

New Order and Domestic Reform

HOCHI

For the establishment of the new order in East Asia, the greatest aim of the War of Greater East Asia, various concrete measures have been put into practise and with the progress of the war situation the possibility for the successful achievement of this task has become clear. In other words this indicates that the structure for a long-term war has been perfected steadily by this country.

Needless to say, the South Seas regions abound in rich natural resources and have been known as the greatest treasure house in the world, particularly in connection with the production of rubber, petroleum and others. For the domination of the world, the United States and Britain have long sought to control resources in these areas.

With the progress of military operations and the task of establishing a new order in the future, the development of rich resources and their disposal will become the paramount question for this country, particularly for the further strengthening of our military power. As the leader of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is urgent for us to replete our real ability and reorganize our domestic political, economic and industrial structures.

What we wish to point out here is that the establishment of the new order in East Asia as the result of the glorious military results being scored by the gallant Imperial Forces under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty can never be realized without effecting epochal changes and reform in our politics, industry, economy and culture. If we try to maintain the status quo even slightly, the accomplishment of this great task will be impossible.

The builders of our Empire carried out domestic reforms boldly for the enhancement of our national prestige and expansion of national power. We are facing a great turning point which will decide the fate of our Empire for centuries to come. We should never exult over the glorious war results being gained by our forces, which in turn is liable to dull our positive efforts for the much-needed reform. Since we feel some fear of such a tendency as the result of the favorable progress of the War of Greater East Asia, we wish to stress here once again the urgency of domestic reform and repletion of various structures within the country.

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EAST ASIA COUNCIL HEARS BASIC IDEALS AT INITIAL MEETING

Secret of Victory in Extending Japan's Power and Axis Collaboration

PREMIER PROPOUNDS VIEWS

29 Members of Construction Body and Cabinet Listens To General Tojo

The secret of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion lies on the one hand in extending Japanese power and in working in close collaboration with Germany and Italy to bring the United States and Great Britain to their knees, on the other.

This important statement was contained in an address delivered by Premier Hideki Tojo Friday afternoon before the Greater East Asia Construction Council at the initial gathering of this organization. This organ, it is perhaps needless to repeat, was set up by the Government a short time ago to deliberate on questions presented by it concerning the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In another important statement in the same address, the Premier said that he firmly believes that the perfect unity of the 100,000,000 people of Japan in resolution to uphold the unequaled national structure and work in service to the Throne will achieve the object of the war, that is the construction of a new order based on the principle of justice for Greater East Asia.

The first general meeting of the Council was held at the Premier's official residence at 2:05 p.m. on Friday.

All 33 members, except four, were present. The absentee members were Kenzo Adachi, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Kozui Otani, and Kenji Kodama.

On the Government side, Premier Tojo and all Cabinet members attended. The secretaries of the Council and their attendants were also on hand.

Premier Opens Meeting

An address by the Premier opened the meeting. After the regulations governing the proceedings of the session were reported, the Premier took the chair.

President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board explained the matters which had been put by the Government to the Council for deliberation.

At 3 p.m., the meeting recessed to permit the secretaries of the Council to agree on regulations concerning the proceedings of the various groups into which the Council will be broken down for a detailed discussion of the matters before it.

The meeting was resumed at 3:30 p.m., the Premier announcing the regulations which had been agreed upon at the meeting of the secretaries.

The substance of the Premier's address is to the following effect:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces have obtained immense victories wherever they have fought, in a wide area with the southwestern Pacific as the center. The blow which has inflicted on America and Britain is so heavy that it will be impossible for them to recover from its effects.

"On the other hand, the Imperial Forces are putting increased pressure on the Chungking regime.

Northern Defenses Strong

"The defenses in the north are so strong as to justify the people in feeling absolute security from any threat from that direction.

"All the people of Japan are in high spirits and have a keen sense of joy. All this is due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor.

"I have the greatest respect for the officers and men of the Army and Navy who are achieving brilliant results under difficult conditions. I express my deepest condolence to those who have died in the defense of the country. My heartfelt sympathy goes to the relatives of the War dead and to the wounded officers and men.

"As is a matter of general knowledge, the aim of the War of Greater East Asia is to destroy all forces which menace the continued existence of our country and hamper its self-defense, and establish a new order based on the principle of justice in Greater East Asia.

"The essential point for the achievement of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia is to occupy and secure, first of all, strategic bases of the enemy in Greater East Asia, to get important resources under Japan's control and to enlarge and increase Japan's fighting strength, thereby cooperating closely with Germany and Italy and developing positive military operations in correspondence to the final end of causing the United States and Britain to surrender. This is my firm conviction.

"Therefore, the Japanese Empire should keep on fighting strongly and actively in a spirit of 'War plus Construction' from start to finish and enlarge and strengthen its capacity of war execution in both material and spiritual domains until the final victory

(Continued on Page 2)

Major-General Bennett Deserts Troops, Escapes With British Officers to Batavia

LISBON, February 27.—(Special)—Major-General Gordon Bennett, commander-in-chief of the Australian Expeditionary force in Malaya, fled with high-ranking British officers from the battlefield in the face of the successful Japanese drive down the peninsula to Singapore and arrived in Batavia after a harrowing seven-days' experience, reported the Exchange Telegraph Agency.

On the evening of February 15, the night when Singapore surrendered to the victorious Japanese Army, a group of high-ranking army officers, including Major-General Bennett, his aide de camp Lieutenant Gordon Walker, seven officers from the British regiment and eight from the Singapore Volunteers, saw the futility of further resistance against the Japanese Forces and planned their escape from the island of Singapore.

Their only possible route was through the Japanese lines, across the Straits of Johore to the mainland, thence to the port of Batu Pahat. A Chinese guide named John led them safely through the Japanese-occupied territory after several narrow escapes from units of the Imperial Army.

By Junk to Sumatra

At Batu Pahat contact was made with a large Chinese junk which was carrying six British officials. The Chinese owner was greatly averse to having soldiers board his boat, but after long efforts of persuasion, he agreed for one hundred dollars to sail for Sumatra across the Malacca Straits.

The voyage across the straits required four days, and it was after the supply of food and water was nearly gone that the party reached the coast of Sumatra. There they were picked up by a launch, and contacted by a Royal Air Force flying-boat they flew the remainder of the way to Batavia.

Interviewed on his arrival in Batavia yesterday, Major-General Bennett avoided making any statement by declaring, "I am too overwhelmed to say anything."

BIG CHANGE IS SEEN IN ANGLO-U.S. STAND

Recent Broadcasts in Striking Contrast to Bellicose Utterances in Past

SEEN ADMISSION OF DEFEAT

Spokesman Hori Points to Poor Statesmanship of Enemy Leaders

Taken in conjunction with the speech by President Roosevelt on February 23, the radio address by Prime Minister Churchill on February 24, in contrast to his former bellicose speeches, is a reluctant admission of defeat by the Allies, indicated Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents in Tokyo, Friday.

Mr. Hori said:

"Premier Churchill said in the House of Commons, on February 24 that, 'with the outbreak of war with Japan, the British position had been jeopardized several fold' and that their forces in the Southwest Pacific were inferior numerically'. He added that, 'It will doubtless prove extremely difficult and involve highest sacrifice for Britain to recover her former position in East Asia', since the mastery of the air and sea was 'completely in the hands of the Japanese'.

"Premier Churchill's confession is quite in contrast to his chauvinistic utterances of the past. Only six months ago, upon his return to England after the Atlantic conference, Mr. Churchill, using the customary trick of intimidation, declared over the radio that if the negotiations between the United States of America and Japan should fail, 'we, of course, will range ourselves, unhesitatingly, at the side of the United States within an hour after the American declaration of war'.

"President Roosevelt also said in his speech of February 23, 'The tasks that we Americans now face will test us to the utmost. Never before have we been called upon for such a prodigious effort'. While Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, addressing the American Naval forces all over the world said, 'You are being asked in most cases to face a foe outnumbering you in men and equipment'.

"Again these statements are in strange contrast to the bellicose speeches of these same speakers of only a few months ago which are too well known to require re-citation.

Commit Inexcusable Errors

"There are chauvinists in every country, but far-sighted statesmen always keep their balance when steering their ship of state. Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt have violated all canons of good statesmanship by allowing themselves to become the foremost standard-bearers of chauvinism in their respective countries. It is they, who have committed inexcusable errors in plunging their country into a war with Japan.

"For such follies, not only the Anglo-American people but also the peoples of the countries who are parties to the so-called anti-Axis cause must suffer for generations to come."

Asked about Sir Stafford Cripps' statement in the House of Commons that it was vital that the people of India should fight and act with Great Britain in the defense of that country, the Spokesman pointed out that Britain had always been making vain promises to other countries which have never been honored, and that India knows this best.

Concerning the reports that Indian troops are being recalled to India, Mr. Hori said that various troops on the Libyan front are being moved to the East, and that it was possible that Indian troops from this area and from the Near East were being sent back to India.

At this point, an Indian correspondent asked the Spokesman to comment on the offer of concessions to the Indians by the British.

"Well" said Mr. Hori, "it is quite clear the British want the cooperation of the Indians, and are trying to

(Continued on Page 2)

MENACE FROM SKIES SCARES AUSTRALIA

Air Minister Warns of Grave Danger of Attack by Japanese Bombers

LINK WITH N.E.I. NOW CUT

Newsman Sees Java as Scene Of Battle Which Will Decide East Asia War

Domei

BERNE, February 26.—With Timor Island now under Japanese control, Australia faces a grave menace from the air, A. S. Drakeford, Australian Air and Civil Aviation Minister, declared today according to a report received here from Canberra.

Mr. Drakeford further declared that communications virtually have been cut off by the Japanese Forces between Australia and the Netherlands East Indies, as a result of the capture of Deli, capital of Portuguese Timor.

Moreover, with the distance from Japanese air bases to Port Darwin shortened to a bare 650 kilometers, Australia has been placed under the constant danger of attack from the air.

Meantime, a United Press correspondent at Batavia, quoting declarations of military authorities there, has reported that due to the landing of Japanese troops on Timor Island, communications between Australia and Java have been put in great danger. On February 24, communications between Australia and Java were suspended for several hours, reported the United Press correspondent.

Post for Liaison With Chiang

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—The British Indian High Command announced today, that a "military liaison headquarters" has been established in Calcutta to facilitate effective military collaboration with Chungking, it was learned here today from Calcutta, via London.

The same announcement revealed that Sir Edward Mitchener Cook, former Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, has been designated chief officer of the new military organ, and will officially be installed in his post next Monday, the announcement said.

"Will Be Decided in Java"

Transocean

SAIGON, February 16.—If Java falls and the Allies are to withdraw from there, they no longer will be able to continue the fight in East Asia, John Morris, United Press correspondent in Java, said in Batavia yesterday, according to reports received here.

The war, which Japan has carried so vigorously to American outposts, will be decided in Java, he added.

It is clear now, the correspondent continued, that this fact is realized by both sides and that the Allies are determined to deny the Japanese the vast resources of this island, Washington, Canberra and London apparently having perceived that the East Asia front must be defended there or not at all.

The correspondent, who has been in close touch with the controling centers of Australia, went on to say that Australia was determined to defend her homeland rather in Java than on her own front-door steps.

The best American strategists are aware of the fact that the loss of the Netherlands East Indies will deal to American war efforts such a blow that the vital necessity of recovering from them would entail for heavier losses than their defense would cost as things stand now, he added.

"There are the reasons why Java has been chosen as the scene of the last stand of the A.B.D.A. Powers in the Orient," Mr. Morris concluded.

Taneaki Hara Dies

Taneaki Hara, well-known benefactor of ex-convicts, died at his Shinagawa home on February 23. He was 90 years old. For many years he had devoted his life to protection of ex-convicts at his own expenses.

DUTCH DOMINATION OVER ASIA PEOPLES NEARING FINAL DAYS

Japan Now Ready to Rescue Inhabitants After 340 Years Of Oppression

FALL OF N.E.I. IMMINENT

Achin District in Northern Sumatra First to Rise Against Netherlands Rule

The fate of the Netherlands East Indies has practically been decided.

Java, the principal island of the insular Dutch colony, is offering only a semblance of resistance to the Imperial Forces which have encircled the island and its fall, ending the relations of the islands with the Netherlands, which has controlled them for longer than three centuries, is considered a matter of days.

For 340 years, the Netherlands East Indies has been under the control of the Netherlands whose Government now is in exile in England.

The history of the East Indies under Dutch control has been the history of a race ruthlessly exploited by an entirely alien people. It has been the history of a race of simple, well-intentioned people trampled under by a race of self-seeking people, who are ready to commit all manners of crimes if by doing so it will help them to enrich themselves and indulge in luxury.

The Constitution of the Netherlands stipulates that the Government of the colonies shall be run by the native residents of the territories as a matter of principles.

The authors of the constitution knew for certain that the most effective means for fleecing the native inhabitants of the colonies was to do that through native officials.

Rose in Rebellion

The native inhabitants of the East Indies, however, did not readily accept as a fact the Dutch policy of veiled, ruthless exploitation of them. The inhabitants of the Achin district at the northern extremity of Sumatra were the first to rise in opposition to the Netherlands. They fought literally to the last, when the Dutch crushed them in 1904.

The rise of Japan in power has impressed the native residents of the East Indies tremendously. They organized movements for emulating Japan, and as the movement gained headway, the Dutch Government brought pressure to bear upon the native residents of the East Indies to keep aloof from Japan. It summarily punished people who were reluctant to obey. Many leaders in the movement termed by those in it is "the learn from Japan drive," were sent to distant islands to die there. The cruel firmness with which the islands were ruled is the principal reason why there have been few uprisings against established authorities in them.

The Dutch Government began to regard Japan with increasingly grave fear after Japan's peaceful advance into French Indo-China. It was in constant fear of a Japanese economic penetration of its East Asian colony. Measures against Japan were adopted and strict restrictions on the entry of

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

INDIA PREPARES FOR ATTACK

Authorities in India are making extensive preparations to meet all eventualities and are ordering sweeping precautionary measures in view of the Japanese advances in Burma. About 500 buildings in Calcutta were recently converted into air raid shelters, and trenches were dug in the streets. Although government offices are transferred to Simla during the summer months, the majority of the Indian Government officials will remain in New Delhi to be ready to face any emergency.

AUSTRALIA REORGANIZES AIR RAID DEFENSES

Drastic reorganization of the air raid defenses is being undertaken by the Australian Government, according to an anouncement from Canberra. To supplement the limited personnel of the air raid precaution squads, the fire-fighting and demolition organizations, the Commonwealth Government revealed that it is considering the adoption of compulsory service in these bodies, under the same system in effect in England. Men who are called by conscription into the Australian armed forces will be given the option to serve in the air raid defense squads. In Victoria an appeal has gone out for more volunteers for the fire brigade, which was officially described as inadequate to deal effectively with incendiary bombs.

FIRES AND DISORDERS IN RANGOON

Fires and disorders are throwing Rangoon into utter confusion, declared an American pilot who arrived in Kunming Thursday. He said that the city was blazing when he left and that the Governor of Burma was taking strong measures to maintain order in the city.

U.S. WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATE ARUBA

All American women and children have been evacuated from the Netherlands West Indies' island of Aruba, which was recently subjected to a gun-fire attack by a German submarine. Aircraft was utilized in effecting the evacuation.

BENKOELEN OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE ARMY; 99 PLANES DESTROYED

Army and Navy Fliers Continue To Hit Bases in Burma, Java, P.I.

NAVAL FLIERS ATTACK JAVA AGAIN

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 26.—Four enemy planes were shot down and two other aircraft were set ablaze yesterday when waves of Japanese Naval aircraft assaulted areas in western Java in order to destroy remnants of the Dutch East Indies air force.

Powerful formations of Japanese Naval fighters about noon yesterday encountered eight enemy Spitfire planes over Batavia and shot down four enemy aircraft in the ensuing dog-fight. Another wave of Japanese warplanes swarmed over Tjililitan airfield and destroyed two large planes on the ground by setting them on fire. The Japanese raiders returned to their bases without suffering damage.

ARMY FLIERS RAID BATAAN BASE

Domei

UNAMED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, February 27.—Japanese Army aircraft operating in the Philippines in mass formations today assaulted enemy positions around Mariveles on the Bataan Peninsula. Japanese Army air formations blasted enemy fortifications, as well as causing devastating damage to a powerful enemy artillery position nearby.

JAPANESE BOMBERS BLAST JAVA BASES

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Strong formations of Japanese warplanes yesterday roared over western Java and inflicted telling damages on air bases and idle planes, as well as harbors in those areas, according to a Netherlands East Indies High Command communique received here from Batavia today. Other Japanese Air Units, effectively operating in southern Sumatra, have inflicted serious damages on military objectives at Tandjoengkarang, southern terminus of the railway line from Palembang, the report stated.

Meantime, Dutch forces in the Celebes still are resisting, the communique stated, adding, Japanese Forces, which have occupied Pontianak, in western Borneo, have forced the withdrawal of defending Netherlands troops from another undisclosed position, the report said.

MANDALAY, RANGOON ATTACKS SEVERE

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Fierce Japanese bombing raids on Mandalay and Rangoon today, were termed the heaviest since the Japanese began their air operations against major Burmese cities, according to a Rangoon report received here via Saigon today.

Soong in Ottawa

Domei

BERNE, February 26.—T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's special envoy to Washington, accompanied by Chungking military officials, arrived in Ottawa today on an inspection tour of Canadian armament factories, according to a Reuters dispatch received here. It was rumored that Mr. Soong may leave for England within a few days, the dispatch disclosed.

THAI MINISTERS NAMED

Those Without Portfolio Now Reach Maximum Total

Domei

BANGKOK, February 27.—The Thai Government announced over the radio last night that three additional members of vice-ministerial rank have been appointed ministers without portfolio, including Major-General Iuang Aathuk Devadej, Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Royal Air Force and Mr. Tawee Sunwaketu, Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers.

These appointments have brought the number of ministers without portfolio to 18, which is the maximum provided by the Thai Constitution.

REICH REFUTES REPORT

Transport With Foodstuffs Allowed to Proceed to Greece

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—Assertations made by certain foreign radio stations that Germany has permitted a British vessel free passage to Greece to carry foodstuffs there has been denounced by competent quarters as misleading, since Germany has never objected to the shipment of foodstuffs to Greece, it was learned here today.

In this case, these circles pointed out the transport of foodstuffs concerns grains, which Greece had already bought and paid for from Egypt.

OPPOSE URUGUAY COUP

Students of Montevideo University And Independent Party Protest

Domei

MADRID, February 26.—Opposition to the attempt to establish a state of dictatorship in Uruguay has increased steadily as the public has continued to express its disapproval, according to reports received here today from Uruguay despite strict censorship which has been effected in the country.

Among groups, which have protested dictatorship, are students at Montevideo University and the Independent Party, which heretofore has supported the party now in power, it was said.

Operations by Imperial Forces in Southern Sumatra Making Rapid Progress With Fall of Strategic Enemy Base

NAVY AIRMEN CLEAN UP ABD AIR FORCES

The complete occupation of Benkoelen, a key point in southern Sumatra, by Imperial Army Units was announced Friday at 4 p.m. in an Imperial Headquarters' communique, which reads:

"Imperial Army Units operating in the Sumatra area completely occupied Benkoelen, a key point on the western coast of southern Sumatra, on the evening of February 24."

Benkoelen is the capital of the Residency of Benkoelen. Vessels cannot approach Benkoelen though they can anchor in the roadstead at Poeloe Tijoes. The distance from Batavia to this key point is 366 miles. Its chief products are gold, silver, coffee and pepper. The largest gold mines of Sumatra, the Redjang Lebong and Simau Mine, are located in this district. A fair volume of retail trade is carried on, and there is a good automobile service to nearby cities and towns.

Benkoelen has a population of some 12,000. It had been a British base for the invasion of East Asia for 110 years since 1714 until it was retroceded to the Netherlands as a result of the Napoleonic War in 1824. The B.P.M. Oil Company of Britain has its warehouses in this place. Some fifty Japanese nationals live in and near the city, and these are mostly engaged in the grocery business.

The occupation of Benkoelen is of as much strategic importance as the occupation of Tandjeongkarang on February 22 and the capture of the enemy naval base on Samangka Bay on February 23. The Japanese operations in southern Sumatra have made remarkable progress in consequence of the clearing of Samangka Bay of the enemy. Not only has that area been placed under Japanese control but Java Island is now held by the throat. As Benkoelen is an important key point on the western coast of Sumatra, facing the Indian Ocean, it is to be hoped that the rapid progress of future Japanese operations in the Indian Ocean area is assured.

NAVY FLIERS DESTROY 99 MACHINES

Ninety-nine enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed on the ground by Imperial Navy Air Units up to February 25 since February 18 in the Netherlands East Indies and on New Guinea Island, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued Friday at 3:15 p.m. The communique reads:

"Imperial Navy Air Units which have destroyed the major part of the combined air forces of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies in the Surabaya area, either shot down or wrecked on the ground 99 more enemy planes remaining in the Netherlands East Indies and on New Guinea Island since February 18 up to February 25."

FOUR DESTROYERS SUNK OFF BALI

Careful investigation of the results of the daring night attack carried out in the Strait of Lombok, east of the Bali island, at midnight February 20, showed that the Japanese flotilla won a more sweeping victory over a numerically superior combined American-Dutch fleet than at first announced on February 21, having sunk four enemy destroyers and severely damaged two cruisers and one destroyer, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 11:50 a.m. Friday. The Imperial Headquarters further announced that in the waters off Timor Island, Imperial Navy Air Forces sent down one Netherlands minelayer of the Jan Van Brakel type and a 20,000- ton enemy ship while setting fire to another 3,000-ton enemy vessel. The communique reads:

"The results of the sea battle off Bali island have been ascertained as follows, according to later detailed reports:

"1. Four destroyers (two American and two Netherlands) sunk; two cruisers and one destroyer severely damaged.

"2. In the neighborhood of Timor Island, the Imperial Navy Air Forces on February 22 sank one Netherlands minelayer of the Jan Van Brakel type, 3,000 tons; damaged and set afire one 3.000-ton enemy ship; and sank one 20,000-ton enemy ship."

34 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN BURMA

Japanese Army Air Units destroyed 34 enemy planes in a raid upon the airfields at Mandalay and Mingalazon on February 25, according to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters made Friday noon. The communique states:

"Imperial Army Air Forces operating in the Burma area attacked airfields at Mandalay and Mingalazon on February 25, destroying 34 enemy planes. Three of our planes have not yet returned."

Seymour in Chungking

Domei

SAIGON, February 26.—Sir Horace Seymour, new British Ambassador to Chungking, arrived at the Chiang Kai-shek capital this morning via India, according to a Chungking report received here today.

Paris Population Up

Transocean

PARIS, February 17.—The number of inhabitants in the French capital has topped the 2,300,000 mark, according to the latest census figures. At the end of the French campaign, Paris had only 1,100,000 inhabitants.

U.P. REFUTES CLAIM MADE BY NAVY HEAD

Air Raid Scare Growing Throughout America After Appearance of Enemy Craft

BLACKOUT ORDERS ISSUED

Knox May Order Removal of Aircraft Plants on Pacific Coast to Interior

Domei

BERNE, February 26.—Disclosing extreme confusion caused by the appearance of enemy planes over Los Angeles, the United Press publicly has contradicted the statement made by Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, to the press that, "the only information received about enemy planes over California indicates that the alarm was false," according to a Washington report received here today.

Meanwhile, the United Press produced eye-witnesses who claimed to have definitely seen planes flying in a southward direction, the report stated.

The defense commander of that area also issued a communique, substantiating appearance of planes as well as ordering a blackout.

In the excitement following news of the raiders, four deaths were reported, one from heart failure and three others from automobile accidents, the report said.

Air Raid Scare Growing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 25.—Agitation continued to mount in the United States throughout yesterday over the appearance early Wednesday morning of enemy planes over Los Angeles which closely followed Japanese submarine attacks on the Santa Barbara coast less than 36 hours earlier, it was reported here today from Los Angeles.

Late dispatches reported that blackout instructions had been issued at all important points on the Pacific Coast including Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay area and a number of points along the Atlantic seaboard as well.

A White House spokesman revealed that President Roosevelt is conferring with United States defense authorities to meet the newest menace to the Pacific Coast.

Reports indicated that planes appearing over Los Angeles in two formations were subjected to one hour of continuous fire from anti-aircraft batteries located on the Baldwin Hills, in the southwestern suburbs of Los Angeles, and the Huntington Park area, lying between the city and San Pedro harbor.

Eye-witnesses reported that although shots burst all around the planes no hits were seen while, according to Los Angeles defense authorities, no bombs were dropped.

A general conviction, that the mysterious planes were from a Japanese warship operating off the California coast, is based on the daring shelling of oil installations at Elwood, California, by a Japanese submarine, was the opinion expressed today by a White House spokesman in a press conference.

One unconfirmed report, however, which is gaining strength, is the late announcement of Los Angeles authorities that the planes were aircraft of the United States air force returning from their search of Santa Barbara waters for Japanese submarines.

The incident as reconstructed from United States press dispatches today revealed that sirens were sounded at 2:25 a.m. Wednesday and the whole Los Angeles City was plunged into complete darkness.

Half an hour later anti-aircraft batteries located on the Baldwin Hills burst into sudden action and searchlights began prying the skies.

Eye-witnesses reported seeing two formations of planes flying southward through a criss-cross pattern of searchlights. However, reports conflicted as to the number of planes.

Later the planes were seen over Huntington Park, south of Los Angeles, flying in the direction of Signal Hill oil fields, in the Long Beach area.

An hour after the incident, Los Angeles defense authorities non-committally announced that it could not release details of the attack.

At early dawn, a communique disclosed that no bombs were dropped. Later in the day, according to a lone report, air defense headquarters admitted that anti-aircraft units were shooting at United States planes returning from Santa Barbara waters.

Immediately, upon receipt of the initial report of the attack, blackouts were enforced in San Pedro and San Francisco.

Meanwhile, a three-hour air raid warning sounded late yesterday night in the San Luis Obispo region was lifted at 2:30 a.m.

May Move Plants

The greatly concerned American Secretary of Navy Frank Knox declared on Thursday that the airplane works in the neighborhood of Los Angeles might be moved somewhere in the interior, as these plants were liable to be made objects of Japanese air raids, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Yomiuri. The dispatch follows:

"The White House first announced that Japanese airplanes twice raided the western coast of the American mainland early on the morning of February 25 and that anti-aircraft corps of Los Angeles City shelled these planes. Shortly afterward, however, the White House issued another statement denying the Japanese air raids on the basis of reports submitted by Colonel Knox. The denial has been made a target of public criticism in that this has revealed the consternation prevalent in the Washington Administration.

"On the following day, however, Secretary of Navy Knox declared there was every likelihood of the American west coast being air raided by Japan and that the Washington Administration saw it necessary to advise the airplane works about Los Angeles to move to the interior. His declaration, immediately following the previous statement of denial of Japanese air raids, has once more thrown the popular mind into uneasiness. Many important airplane works, where the Douglas and Lockheed planes, 'Flying Fortresses' and other types of planes are built, are located near Los Angeles in the district not less than 10 kilometers from the coast."

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

A Hard Blow to America

MIYAKO—The bombardment of the Californian coast, the air raid on Los Angeles and the sinking of an aircraft-carrier and another warship by Japanese Naval planes must have combined to strike great terror into the American mind, no matter how hard the American Government may try to minimize the effects of these reverses on the American people.

President Roosevelt heaps abuses on defeatists and opponents of war within his country and calls upon his people to place implicit confidence in his Government, but his appeal is not likely to bring the intended result. He admitted that the bombardment of the Californian coast by a Japanese submarine was a fine piece of Japan's political strategy, and this admission is in itself tantamount to his admission of American defeat.

America will lose the war when her people become conscious of the defeat of their country.

Splendid Achievements of the Japanese Destroyer Flotilla

YOMIURI—According to a detailed report just published by the Imperial Headquarters regarding the results of the battle off Bali Island, four enemy destroyers, American and Dutch, were sunk and two cruisers and another destroyer badly damaged. In this battle, only two Japanese destroyers were pitted against an American-Dutch combined squadron consisting mainly of two cruisers and five destroyers, and yet the enemy fleet suffered a crushing defeat. Such an achievement is unprecedented in the world history of sea battles.

Japanese destroyers acquitted themselves very creditably in the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars and evoked the unanimous admiration of the world. In some naval circles, however, much doubt has been expressed as to the fighting value of destroyers against modern battleships whose defensive power has been considerably improved. The brilliant victory scored by two Japanese destroyers over a powerful enemy squadron has amply falsified this theory.

It is the fervid fighting spirit, the intensive training and the strong faith of the Japanese Navy in certain victory that have brought this excellent result. The American and British Navies which rely simply on their efficient arms and their numerical strength must have been disillusioned by this time.

Two Oceans Controlled

NICHI NICHI—Each of the spectacular and thrilling battles at Hawaii, off Malaya, Java and Bali as well as the sinking of the aircraft-carrier Lexington leaves an unerasable record in the annals of war. The entire world has been amazed at the news of the series of splendid victories scored by the Japanese Navy.

As in the case of the sinking of the Lexington, the Japanese Navy on February 21 successfully sank an enemy aircraft-carrier northeast off New Guinea solely through the daring of its gallant airmen. In this attack Japanese airplanes also inflicted great damage on another enemy warship. In the wake of this official report another announcement was made public revealing details of the Battle off Bali early on the morning of February 20. According to this report, four American destroyers were sunk by only two Japanese destroyers and, moreover, three cruisers were seriously damaged by the Japanese raiders.

In the aerial and sea battle off Guinea, the valiant Japanese airmen deliberately dove right into the enemy craft in their planes carrying bombs and sacrificed themselves. In the Battle off Bali a thrilling night raid was staged and within less than a half minute brilliant results were scored by the Japanese. In this connection, we cannot but recall the painstaking and hard night training the Japanese officers and sailors of destroyers have undergone. In these practices, Japan lost many lives and craft, but all this has proved worthy sacrifice to be able to gain what the Japanese Navy has realized in its significant victories since war started. Strong spiritual strength, excellent strategy, precise arms, and refined technique, all combined, are responsible for today's successes.

Enemy leaders are trying to conceal military reverses of their armies and navies fearing demoralization of popular spirit, which may in turn bring about disaster to their camp. They are attempting to belittle the Japanese Navy Forces whenever a chance presents itself, but each time their efforts are nullified. The British First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, in his speech in the House of Commons, pointed out that the Japanese are using new weapons and that the Allied troops are suffering from these weapons in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. We do not know what Mr. Alexander means by "new Japanese weapons," but, as the naval engagements have proved thus far, the United States and Britain are no match for the Japanese Forces in point of arms alone. Britain is losing its colonies—the fountain source of its fighting strength—one by one and the United States has now come to the position of having to defend its mainland. Japan's enemies know better than anybody else that the situation in the Pacific and Indian Oceans today has utterly changed from that prevailing before December 8.

AMERICA TOLD PRISONERS IN JAPAN WELL TREATED

U.S. Red Cross Makes Announcement—Only Request Is for More Tobacco

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 26.—It is reported here from Washington that the American Red Cross today announced that it has received word that United States prisoners of war and interned civilians in Japan are receiving good treatment, the only request of the prisoners being for more tobacco and toilet articles.

Chairman Norman Davis, of the American Red Cross, stated that arrangements will be completed soon to supply American prisoners of war and interned non-combatants with food and clothing.

The Japanese Government has accepted the appointment of a delegate from the International Red Cross to work with the Japanese Red Cross in handling distribution of goods, the Washington report said.

DISSATISFIED WITH R.A.F.

Remains Inactive While Axis Score Victories, Says Press

Domei

GENEVA, February 26.—Dissatisfaction with the performance of the Royal Air Force this winter was expressed by the military correspondent of the London Sunday Times, it was reported here from the British capital today.

The greater part of the R.A.F. Bomber Force in England has remained idle for weeks, due to bad weather, while on the Mediterranean front, the Royal Air Force failed to prevent reinforcements from being sent to Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German mechanized forces in Libya, and in East Asia, the Japanese have gained complete control of the air, the commentator pointed out.

PLAGUE TAKES 99 LIVES IN SUIYUAN AND NINGHA

Epidemic Spreading in Several Provinces in Unoccupied China

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—A plague spreading in several provinces including Suiyuan and Ningha under the control of Chungking, is arousing the serious concern of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the German News Agency reported from Shanghai today.

The Chungking National Department of Health reportedly is trying to dispatch sufficient quantities of serum to Suiyuan and Ningha provinces where the largest number of cases has been reported so far. In the two provinces alone, up to the first half of February, 99 persons have died of the disease.

U.S. MOTORISTS HARD HIT

Sale of Fuel Restricted in Atlantic Coast Areas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 26.—Harold Ickes, United States Petroleum Coordinator, has announced restrictions governing the sale of fuel oil to all motorists on the Atlantic seaboard in order to keep existing stocks at a reasonable minimum and to prevent hoarding, according to a Washington report received here today.

Regulations prohibiting customers from renewing oil supplies and limiting filling tanks to 75 per cent of their capacity have compelled motorists to face the prospect of drastically curtailing their accustomed driving, it was said.

5,000 Arrested in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, has announced that 5,151 Axis nationals have been taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since the outbreak of the war, according to a Washington report received here today. Those taken into custody include 3,250 Japanese, 1,532 Germans and 369 Italians, the report stated.

Japanese Moves Restricted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 26.—The Canadian Government today instituted curfew restrictions against all Japanese residents in the District of British Columbia on the Pacific coast of Canada, prohibiting them from leaving their homes from sunset to sunrise, according to reports received here from Ottawa.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK BRITISH CONVOY

U-Boats Destroy 7 Vessels Totaling 52,000 tons in North Atlantic Waters

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—German submarines pressing home determined attacks in the Atlantic against a strongly protected British convoy for the past several days, have sunk seven enemy ships, including two tankers, aggregating 52,000 tons, the High Command revealed today. Six other large vessels, including a tanker, have been severely damaged in the Reich forays against the British convoy, the High Command further disclosed.

Weak enemy attacks along the entire eastern front were repelled. In the northern sector of the eastern front, heavy artillery fire was directed against important military establishments in Leningrad, while effective sorties were conducted against towns on the Kola Peninsula. German bomber units cooperated in offensive activities in these areas and rained deadly explosives throughout the day on sections of the Murmansk railway lines, while direct hits were scored on railway facilities in the western region of the Kola Peninsula.

Lose 403 Aircraft

The Soviet air force lost 403 warplanes between February 15 and 24, in air combats, by anti-aircraft fire or destroyed on the ground, the High Command said. On the eastern front German air losses during the same period totaled 28 machines, according to the communique.

Axis reconnaissance units operating in North Africa harried British reconnoitering parties yesterday, and enemy rear communications between Tobruk and Sidi el Barrani were bombed, the High Command said.

It was announced that ceaseless air attacks on Malta were again continued yesterday with added fury.

Meanwhile, British bomber formations appeared over the coastal regions of the Baltic Sea in an ineffective raid. The industrial center of Kiel was raided, but there were minor civilian casualties. The British fled with five machines missing, the communique concluded.

54 U.S. Vessels Attacked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 26.—The United States Navy Department announced today that during the period from February 1 to 23, 23 United States vessels were attacked by enemy submarines in coastal waters of the United States, while 31 other ships were raided in areas west of 50 degrees west longitude, it is reported here from Washington.

WILHELMSTRASSE RAILS SPEECH MADE BY CRIPPS

Lord Privy Seal Merely Following Cue Given by Moscow, Berlin States

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 26.—Commenting on the first statement, made by Sir Stafford Cripps as the leader of the House of Commons, the official spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse remarked that Sir Stafford merely followed the cue of Moscow since he practically repeated what had been declared on various occasions by the Soviet Trade Union representatives, criticizing the attitude of the British people. The fact that a member of the British Government now advocated reforms which were suggested by the Bolshevists must be regarded as highly significant. The present situation in England might, in fact, be compared with the situation in Russia under the Kerenski regime, just prior to the outbreak of the Bolshevist revolution.

BULGARIAN DONATIONS BIG

Enormous Amount of Money Given To German Soldiers

Transocean

SOFIA, February 14.—For some time voluntary gifts, either in money or in kind, have been collected in Bulgaria for the German troops on the Eastern Front. All sections of the Bulgarian populations responded splendidly. Particularly in Bulgarian schools, surprisingly high sums of money were collected during the drive.

The drive is supported by various Bulgarian organizations, above all the Bulgarian Reserve Officers Association which, on Friday, handed to the German Minister in Sofia 200,000 leva for transfer to the proper German authorities for final distribution.

RESUMES RAIL SERVICE

Line Open Between Athens to South Area Eases Food Supply

Transocean

ATHENS, February 17.—Normal railway communications between Athens and southern Greece have now been re-established, thanks to the cooperation of the occupation Powers. The transport of food supplies to the Greek capital is thus greatly facilitated.

Athens papers, commenting on this event, stress the readiness invariably shown by the occupation Powers to help in all matters connected with the relief of distress among the Greek people.

Omote Named Saigon Consul

Sogo Omote, third secretary of Embassy, was concurrently appointed consul in Saigon, it was announced by the Foreign Office Friday.

Taiwan Volunteers To Be Given Special Training From April

Special voluntary military service in Taiwan will be enforced on and after April 1 this year in accordance with the Cabinet decision made in June last year, it will be announced in today's Official Gazette. The service is being adopted after the system now enforced in Chosen. Applicants, as in Chosen, will be trained for six months in a special institute at Taihoku and during this period they will be accustomed to the Japanese mode of living. After the expiration of this term, they will be trained as soldiers. This year's number of applicants is limited to 1,000.

Dutch Domination Over Asia Peoples Nearing Final Days

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese into the colony were imposed. Telephone and telegraphic messages in the Japanese language were prohibited.

Greatly Feared Japan

Immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Dutch authorities in the East Indies so dreaded Japan and the Japanese that they provoked demonstrations against Japanese residents in the islands.

All leaders of the Netherlands Government, however, were not advocates of a policy of resistance to Japan. The more thoughtful of those directing Dutch policy warned against the danger involved in the maintenance of an attitude of opposition to Japan. These statesmen knew perfectly well what a British or American promise of aid to the Netherlands in resisting Japan was worth.

The China Affair accentuated the trend toward opposition to Japan in the Netherlands and its East Asian colony. The Dutch authorities in the East Indies exploited the Japan-China conflict to provoke the Chinese merchants in the islands into acts hostile to this country. Japan protested, but to no purpose, against their attitude of allowing false reports highly harmful to this country to appear in the newspapers.

Up to the very time Japan went to war with the Netherlands in the War of Greater East Asia the Japanese Government had made consistent efforts to maintain friendly relations with the East Indies.

The best evidence of this is furnished by the repeated attempts made by this country to enter into an economic agreement with the East Indies.

The first Japan-Dutch East Indies economic parley convened on August 1, 1940. The negotiations, which were held at Batavia, were conducted for Japan by Ichizo Kobayashi, then Commerce and Industry Minister. The discussions were chiefly centered on Japan's proposals to purchase oil produced in the colony.

The Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany, and Italy came while the negotiations were making progress. The Dutch authorities were prompt to make it an excuse for delaying a settlement.

The Japanese delegation made renewed efforts to come to terms. Eventually it succeeded in reaching an agreement under which the East Indies was to supply 1,300,000 tons of oil annually to Japan. But the amount decided was half what Japan had entered the negotiations to get.

More Lack of Sincerity

Another certain sign of the lack of sincerity on the part of the Dutch authorities was to be seen in the fact that they saw to it that the agreement was in the form of a private contract.

In November, 1940, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister, now Japan's special envoy to French Indo-China, was sent by the Government to Batavia in an attempt to forge closer economic ties between Japan and the East Indies. In these negotiations Japan sought to reach a general commercial agreement with the N. E. I. The talks, however, failed to make progress, principally because the Dutch representatives adopted an attitude wherein they insisted that the East Indies was not within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The delegates were called back to Tokyo in June last year. The negotiations were a failure. Yet the Tokyo Government issued a statement jointly with the Batavia Government, pledging efforts to improve Japan-East Indies relations.

When Japan declared war on America and Britain, it was reluctant to go to war with the East Indies because of the peculiar geographical and political conditions of that country. On the other hand, the exiled Dutch Government in England was outrageous enough to declare war on this country closely following the Japanese declaration of War against America and Britain.

AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS ALLOWED TO BROADCAST

Ex-Employe of Sydney Station Says He Is Awaiting War's End

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 26.—Declaring that the Japanese Forces have restored peace and order here, an Australian major, who formerly was employed by the Sydney broadcasting station, in a special broadcast from the Changi fortress on the island, said today that he anxiously awaits the day when the war ends because then he will be able to return home.

This was the first broadcast relayed from the Changi fortress, where Australian troops are interned as war prisoners, since the fall of Singapore.

Realizing that Australia has been a scapegoat to fight Britain's battle, the Japanese military authorities here have provided all possible conveniences to the Australian prisoners, including the privilege of broadcasting messages to their home country.

PHILIPPINES TO BAN ANTI-JAPANESE BOOK

Joint Inquiry Commission Set Up Abolishing Anglo-U.S. Themes and Writings

Domei

MANILA, February 27.—With organization of the Philippine-Japanese Mixed Text Book Inquiry Commission, the provisional administration in the Philippines today took an initial forward step to effect a fundamental reform in its educational system, which has been poisoning the younger Philippine generation for more than 40 years since the islands came into possession of the United States.

The Commission was organized in conformity with the basic principles governing the proposed revision of school text books, which have been adopted after joint deliberations by the Japanese Military Administration and the administrative department of the Philippine administration.

The deliberations were conducted on the basis of the fundamental educational policy adopted by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines some days ago.

According to the basic reform principles, the items coming under the following categories will be banned from all future text books:

(a) Articles with American and British culture as their main themes.

(b) Articles propagating the democratic and liberalistic ideas of the United States and Great Britain.

(c) Poems, pictures and writings closely related with things American and British.

(d) Articles expressing anti-Japanese or anti-Asiatic sentiments.

Text books that will be abolished in accordance with the basic educational reform principles include:

(a) Text books on geography, history and culture of the United States and Britain.

(b) Supplementary readers or the like which are aimed at giving lessons in the English language.

(c) Text books, which contain too many items subject to prohibition and are hardly usable.

The mixed commission is composed of the administrative chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces as the chairman, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Administrative Department of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, the staff officer of the Expeditionary Forces in charge of military administration, a Japanese administrative official, the secretary for Education and Welfare of the Philippine Administration, the president of the University of the Philippines and the president of the University of Manila.

East Asia Council Hears Basic Ideals At Initial Meeting

(Continued From Page 1)

is won. This is absolutely necessary for carrying on the war.

Great Turning Point

"The world today stands at a great turning-point. The war development in Greater East Asia and Europe is bringing a great change to politics, economy, culture and various other phenomena on human existence. It is a matter of great significance at this juncture for Japan to fight out the War of Greater East Asia and to establish a new Greater East Asia order. All this can only be achieved by real solidarity of the 100,000,000 people and observance of the Imperial Will, being keenly alive to Japan's polity of unrivalled prominence and excellence.

"The Government has set up the Greater East Asia Construction Council because it means to carry out the Japanese policy successfully by pooling the brains and intellect of the nation and by a clear grasp of the conditions actually prevailing in all areas. The Government expects this Council to discuss and investigate matters relative to the establishment of Japan's permanent policy to meet changes in the world and also important items which are inseparately related to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. On the basis of the results of the labors of the Council, the future policy of the Government will be formulated. It sincerely hopes that the new body will give full effect to its functions.

"It is my sincere desire that all members will appreciate the Government's point of view and will do their best to discuss items placed before them or to make useful recommendations to the Government."

NEW MERCHANT FLEET PLAN DRAFTED BY VICHY

To Salvage Sunken Ships, Build Freighters, Tankers and Trawlers, Says Darlan

Transocean

PARIS, February 17.—A new building program for the French merchant marine has been just drafted by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Le Matin reports from Vichy.

The program provides for the raising of the most accessible vessels sunk in French harbors, and the construction of fast freighters, tankers and fishing boats.

The total loss suffered by French shipping during the war and by British actions after the armistice is given as follows:

Sunk during the war: 285,000 gross registered tons.

Confiscated by the British up to November 6, 1940: 1,625,000 gross registered tons.

Sunk by the British up to the same date: 73,000 tons.

Sunk by sabotage: 27,000 tons, and add to it the former 83,000 tons Normandie recently demolished by fire in New York, and 10,000 tons representing two French vessels, which foundered during a gale in the Mediterranean.

Belfast Bans Passage Of Anglo-U.S. Troops Through Irish Free State

Domei

VICHY, February 26.—An order forbidding entry or passage through Eire of British troops has been issued by the Government of the Irish Free State, Havas reported here from Belfast, North Ireland, today. The only British troops who will be permitted to enter or pass through Eire will be those with "urgent business," the report stated. The same regulations will be applied to United States forces now stationed in North Ireland, it was said.

Big Change Is Seen In Anglo-U.S. Stand

(Continued From Page 1)

obtain this by promises and the offer of concessions."

"But," pursued the Indian correspondent, "what can the British hope to gain by such offers more than what they can at present command, since they are the military masters of India?"

"The British are finding themselves in worse straits every day, and they are trying to obtain the cooperation of peoples whom they can easily influence," the Spokesman replied.

Not as Strong as Some Believe

An absorbing discussion followed, in which the Indian correspondent pointed out that the British military strength in India is not as considerable as it is cracked up to be, and that if the British wanted reinforcements for their troops, they could obtain them only through recommendation of the National Congress Party, which, however, is definitely hostile to the British. The Indian leaders cannot show their hostility openly, but they have no reason to accept any terms offered by the British, he said.

Another correspondent then declared that the British seemed to be making little headway with their promises. To this, Mr. Hori said that there might be a small body of Indians in that country on which the British are using their influence, hoping thus to turn the whole tide of the Indian peoples.

The Indian correspondent re-entered the discussion and explained that reports of Indian cooperation with the British, however small, cannot be believed since all the radio stations in India are in the hands of the British, and no Indian is allowed to possess even a private set.

"The future of those peoples who cooperate willingly with the British," summed up the Spokesman, "is sure to be disastrous. Since the European War, not a single country has profited by cooperating with Britain. The Indian people can learn clearly from this how they should act with regard to the traitorous proposals of the British."

Catholic Bishop Denies

Domei

PEKING, February 26.—Anglo-American claims that Japanese authorities have suppressed Catholic activities in North China were today denied by Bishop John Devienne, Apostolic Vicar of North China, in a radio address delivered here today.

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ASIA-EUROPE UNITY FIRST STEP TO WORLD GROWTH

Japanese Embassy Official Sees Interdependency of Spheres For New Order

Transocean

BERLIN, February 23.—"Japan is firmly convinced that the building up of Greater Asia must go hand in hand with the building up of Greater Europe and that this is the first step toward the establishment of a New Order in the world," Secretary Komuro of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin said in a speech before the German-Japanese Society in Berlin yesterday.

Mr. Komuro further declared that Germany's contribution toward the development of Greater Asia in the future would be of great value.

"As soon as regular communications are assured, Asia and Europe will undertake large-scale reciprocal shipping," Mr. Komuro prophesied. "After achieving final victory, it is not our intention to carry out a policy of exploitation as the Anglo-American Powers have done hitherto, but it is our common aim to let all nations participate in the new order of Greater Asia, even those now hostile toward us, in order to assure the welfare of the participating nations," he concluded.

Tea Rationing in Britain

Transocean

LISBON, February 17.—A considerable tightening up of the tea rationing scheme in Britain, following the virtual complete cessation of tea production in Sumatra, is predicted by the Financial Times of London.

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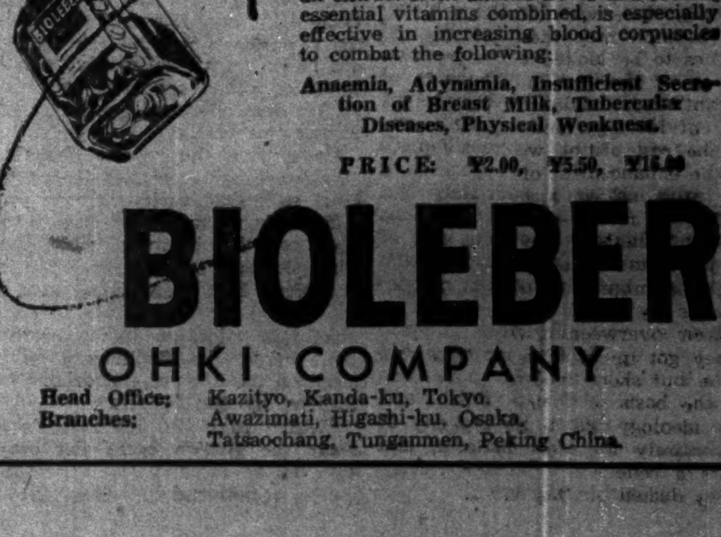
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IDEOLOGICAL FIGHT SEEN BY OKUMURA

To Spread Noble Spirit of Hakko-Ichiu Ultimate Aim Of Current War

Aside from the question of stark reality, the current War of Greater East Asia is, after all, a struggle for ideological supremacy. In it is involved the issue of setting up a new ideological order in these parts of the world, meaning necessarily a renovation of the old order of affairs; hence it is essentially an ideological struggle, writes Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information in his contribution to the February edition of the "Kaizo War Number." He continues:

"By the ideological struggle is meant, through successful prosecution and conclusion of the war, the eradication of that long-standing enigma, the outmoded Anglo-American ideology which has asserted its pernicious influence and arbitrary control over the affairs of the Orient. And in its stead, will be set up a new order of ideology conceived of those fundamental principles upon which our great Empire is founded and in which the benevolent spirit of our Hakko-Ichiu is embodied. This, in short, is the ultimate objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

"In these respects, aside from the consideration of stark reality of the war itself, aside from the question of attaining its substantial ends, it is essentially a war waged for ideological supremacy. To gain this supremacy, all the military, economic and political efforts are reduced to unity toward achieving that ultimate objective.

"Significance of the so-called ideological war became apparent since the World War. In that struggle the Allied Powers, notably England, France and the United States, made Germany not only an object of their concerted military, economic and political attacks but also a potential enemy of their ideology. And it was universally recognized that the ultimate defeat that brought Germany down to her knees was due. . . though Germany was victorious all the way through her military campaigns . . . to the accursed ideological collapse of her people who simply threw up the ghost, completely losing their old fighting spirit.

"The experience obtained from the World War was valuable in that it brought home to combatants as well as non-combatants the importance of the ideological aspect of war, or more particularly of the means through which that feature of the campaign was carried out to good effect and brought to a successful conclusion.

Ingenious Propaganda

"The means in question so developed and employed by the Allied Powers in those days were most thorough and elaborate. For that they mobilized, in fact, all the available means and methods of propaganda that human ingenuity could think of. And of these, most notable were newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, poster, correspondence, information, public speech, lecture, science, literature, art, music, drama, radio, besides such organized efforts as mass demonstration, collective movement, spy activity, secret organization, political announcement, and ad infinitum.

"These means were so elaborately complicated and their technique so cleverely executed that even those who knew what an ideological campaign meant were confused over the whole situation. They were so used, in the end, that what always held their attention most having been those means of propaganda, they came to forget what the ideological campaign really meant. They came to take the means for the end.

"The propaganda employed by the Allied Powers went out to the end that the German ideology born of despotism and militarism must be wiped out. And for their sales talk they advertised their democracy, and internationalism. Their ardent advocacy of these principles brought the people to rise up, commanded sympathy from the rest of the world, and succeeded in disturbing the enemy people behind the lines. They blamed the Teutons for the war, accused the German Government of aggressive designs, and anathematized the German army for brutalities. On the other hand, they extolled their traditional institutions as perching high upon the plane of justice, humanity, equality and peace. They even went so far as to promise that a universal peace of lasting order would be inaugurated following the war.

"But, where the Allies won a signal victory over their enemy ideologically, they could not fulfill their promise. They failed miserably in their later attempts, and instead of installing a lasting universal peace, they were responsible for producing situations which culminated two decades later in the present conflicts.

"Apparently they started their later efforts from wrong premises. Where they should have built their house upon solid foundations, they constructed it on sands. They thought they were the whole show, even to rule the world by themselves. They thought only of themselves, could do anything they wanted, even as to stand the pyramid on its apex!

Drunk With War Victory

"Drunk with their war victory and ideological triumph they thought they were the ones to be looked to for the reconstruction of the war-torn world. They thought they could perpetuate their brand of ideology, and began to dictate to the rest of the world. And helped by the enhancement of their international positions, at least in the material sense by reason of the defeat and exhaustion inflicted on their powerful enemy, they started to invent some such unfair and inhuman international conventions as by which they meant to assert their overweening wills.

"What they got up in these respects could not be but short-lived as it was started on the basis of their old conceptions of ideology which could not fit in the entirely new conditions to develop. As a reflection of their old ideology they dished out the Versailles Treaty, which was further reinforced by their Washington and London Treaties. Boiled down, these treaties, which were manifestly meant for a defeated Germany and Austria, were also meant to affect the rest of the world including Japan and Italy, their former war comrades.

"Still unabated but rather encouraged through tasting the sweetness of their post-war ideology working, a perpetuation of the old one, they concocted all sorts of agreements on the same line, including the Four Power Treaty, the Nine Power Treaty, the London Naval Treaty, the Anti-War Pact and several other disarmament conferences. All of which were evidently self-centered, tending to show that they stood on one set of ideology against the rest of the world in the field. It virtually meant them or nothing—their ideology versus the rest of mankind.

"Such conceptions of democratic ideology were inevitably to breed the idea of the world domination. It necessarily asserted their status quo dogma because they were fortified with an abundance of wealth and natural resources. They could give out orders at the pain of any one who refused to obey them, to face isolation and eventual destruction.

"Their orders emanating from both the Washington and the London naval disarmament conferences were given out in order to see Japan's naval Power reduced to a minimum in their scheme of things. They succeeded in it. It proved their diplomatic victory because, while they succeeded in hemming and trimming down others, they gained the opportunity of strengthening their own. The coup was a signal ideological triumph, satisfactory with the result that they could further pursue their post-war ideology much more enhanced than ever before.

Same Old Tactics

"And eventually by persisting in the same old tactics they caused Japan, Germany and Italy to drop out from the League of Nations. Particularly against Japan, they were represented by the Stimson ideology. It was a synonym of the American ideology and an analogy of the other democracies that made Japan quite this home of iniquity, injustice and inequality, with their persistency still trailing to cause her further troubles.

"It persisted in interfering with the China Affair—would it tolerate Japanese meddling with the internal affairs of the Western Hemisphere? As an example, if America was at war with Mexico, what would be the result should Japan extend any material help to the latter?

"But American ideology persisted in the game even throughout the eight months of the Washington discussions where Japan tried to preserve peace and America played for time. It was but a reflection of America's true color, her ideology of imperialism and omnipotency posing as democracy. It was exemplified in its going further than anticipated, in the organizing of the notorious A.B.C.D. line-up. The result was inevitable. It finally brought on the War of Greater East Asia.

"With the coming of this war, however, which was proclaimed by the Imperial Rescript of December 8, 1941, all the inconsistencies and confusions were completely wiped out, which otherwise would have been still bothering us all due to the persistency of the democratic ideology. Consequently there remain one righteous road and truthful way on which we should valiantly and triumphantly proceed, to exterminate what is remaining and persisting by way of the old Anglo-American ideology, and accomplish this by bringing in a new order based upon our own ideology conceived of the great, eternal ideal of our Imperial Way.

"And in consonance with this undertaking we have lined up through conventions with both Germany and Italy and possibly with those who are allied with them. While the latter are bent on creating a new order in their sphere of influence and we are in these parts, both are fighting their common enemy, with the ultimate purpose of bringing in a new world order under which all mankind may enjoy a new birth of freedom, equality and prosperity of a lasting character.

Evil Seeds Deep-Rooted

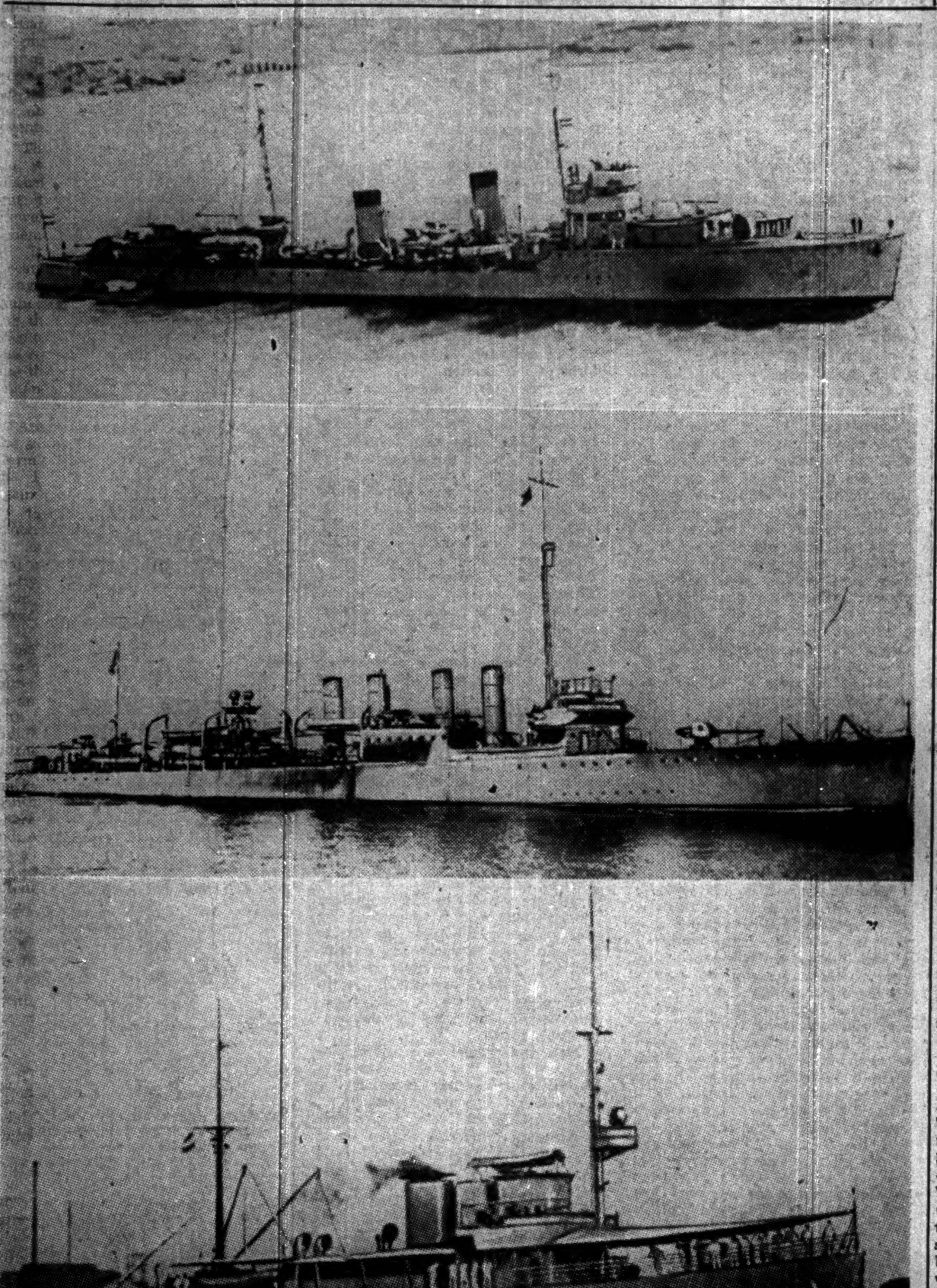
"Notwithstanding our noble intentions, it is yet far from us to overlook the fact that still deep-rooted are the seeds sown by the democracies in the Orient in way of propagating their destructive ideology. Even in Japan alone, not speaking of the democracies' own colonies and territories still found in these parts, the seeds have been thriving and flourishing for a long time in nearly every walk of life. In the fields of learning such as history, philosophy, science and down to the common acceptations of politics, economics and social institutions, they have been cultivated, and much remaining.

"There are unquestionably still many hotbeds, productive of evil fruits, of the western ideology which is fundamentally incompatible with our own, as with that of the Axis in Europe. How corruptive this influence has been to international relationships and to the internal affairs of different countries, wherever and whenever it was concerned, was well demonstrated by the historical facts obtained after the close of the World War down through to the present day. In short, the outbreak of the current hostilities was of the democracies' own making and caused by their old conceptions of ideology which has been found wanting, for it started from wrong premises.

"It has had its days for a time has now come wherein events are so great as to be too big for mere man to handle as is now actually the situation in Washington today. It is an antithesis of the days when Abraham Lincoln lived and down to the time of the former President Roosevelt when men were considered, and actually were, bigger than things. Where in those days they could control affairs, now affairs have got the better of men in the American capital. There, things have got the upper-hand because men take pride in and are overwhelmed by their accumulation of 85 per cent of the world's gold, for instance. It is at best an abnormal condition, all other upsets taken into consideration, from which the recent American ideology has apparently started. It was simply their gold ideology which went to British aid, Chungking help, and in the negative way in freezing Japan out. It turned the heads of the American leaders into committing an irreparable, unretrievable, historic blunder. It was, in short, the American dogma which bred their ideology of thinking that money is all powerful, even over international relationships.

"Such dogma does not hold here, neither during the period of the war, nor after its conclusion. Ours stands upon the eternal truth of live and let live and racial equality and universal brotherhood. It is not tied up to any money chest as its main spring, nor imbued with any ambition of conquest, but all the more reflective as to appreciate the benefit of others' mistakes. We have acted so that we may be able to produce an age of peace, not for a space of two decades but through generation and generation."

Sent to the Bottom



A small flotilla of Japanese warships, in a thrilling naval engagement in the Strait of Lombok on February 20, sent to the bottom four destoyers (two American and two Netherlands). Although the name of these ships have not been ascertained, it is believed that they may have been of the type shown above: (top) Netherlands destroyer of the Piet Hein type and (middle) American destroyer. In the waters off Timor, Japanese airmen succeeded in sending down one Netherlands minelayer of the Jan Van Brakel type shown at the bottom of the picture.

War Ministry Issues 34th Decorations List For Surviving Heroes

The 34th conferment of honors on many surviving Army officers and men, who have rendered meritorious service in the China Affair, was made public jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations at midnight Friday. Forty-eight persons were decorated with Orders of the Golden Kite. Major-General Sadaaki Kagesa was decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun. He was instrumental in assisting General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador to Nanking, in concluding the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and in establishing a new army of the National Government. Major-General Sanji Okido was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

To Make F.I.C. Coins

The Government Mint at Osaka has decided to coin auxiliary coins for Inner Mongolia and French Indo-China. Contracts have been concluded between the Mint and the authorities in these regions, it is reported.

FILIPINOS ARE UNITED IN BUILDING SPHERE

Peace and Order in Manila and Military Scrips Popular, Says Consul Niiro

"The Filipinos are gradually awakening themselves to the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Japanese military scrips are circulating popularly in the new Philippines," said Katsumi Niiro, Consul-General at Manila, on his arrival in Tokyo Thursday morning.

Mr. Niiro revealed the condition of the steady rebirth of Manila, and also recounted the memory of his experiences since the outbreak of the current war.

"When the Japanese residents were arrested and interned by the American authorities at the outbreak of the War," the Consul-General stated, "we prepared provisions and other daily necessities for a period of about one month, and so we had no great inconveniences during our internment.

"We were very much offended, however, when we found the houses of the Japanese residents plundered by the Yankee soldiers. Our rage was furthermore intensified as we found that the Americans had exhumed the graves of the Japanese. They must have committed this outrageous act with hopes of finding some important documents presumably hidden in the tombs or, they did it merely out of despair.

"The accurate bombardment of the Japanese artillery equally surprised Filipino citizens and the American soldiers. At first I was rather worried that the official residence of the Consul-General, where I was being interned, might be bombed, there being oil-tanks and gas meters nearby.

"On the day following the first air-raid by the Japanese Air Forces, however, I found, to my surprise and pleasure, that the Japanese had accurately bombed the naval port of Cavite and other military establishment but caused no damage to other buildings.

"Therefore, from the second air-raid on, we were more pleasant than afraid. The Filipinos, who had evacuated from the city of Manila to the suburbs, also became confident of the accuracy of our firing and returned to the city. Thinking that the city quarters of Manila were the safest place, they even took their relatives to the city and, strangely enough, the population of Manila increased more than before the war.

"Although American propaganda claimed that the Japanese Air Force bombed hospitals and churches causing damage to the non-combatants, citizens as well as American soldiers in Manila know too well to believe such false propaganda.

"After the entry of the Japanese Forces, peace and order were steadily being restored. The Japanese elementary school was reopened on February 2 and the pupils are attending the school without being guarded.

"Though the Filipinos are now feeling more or less inconvenienced in their daily life owing to the current war, they are gradually awakening themselves to the significance of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and are willingly cooperating with the Japanese. The military scrips are popular among the Filipinos. This fact eloquently shows that the natives have recognized the real power of Japan."

Kobe Notes

The Shinto funeral service for the late Professor Eugen Krein was held Thursday, February 26, from 2 p.m. at the deceased's residence at Sowacho 2-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe. Interment followed at the Kasugano Foreign Cemetery. Nearly two hundred friends and relatives, comprising mostly Japanese and White Russians, attended the service.

The late Professor Krein passed away suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy on February 24, at 2 a.m. at his home. He is survived by Mrs. Krein, the former Miss Sakae Kitazawa, a noted vocalist. The chief mourners were Mrs. Krein and her relatives.

Many of the pupils of the late Professor Krein, both Japanese and foreign, were present at the funeral service. Also present were leading figures of Kansai music circles, including Takashi Asahina, conductor of the Osaka Symphony Orchestra; Shizuo Fukukido, conductor of the Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; S. Date, well-known Osaka cellist; Koji Abe, noted vocalist; Miss Tsuji Hisako, the prize winning violinist; Dr. E. Tomassich, local Hungarian violinist, and many others. Representatives from the Foreign Sections of the Hyogo Prefectural Office and the Nada Police Station were also present.

A large number of floral wreaths were sent by friends and colleagues of the late Professor Krein, among which were wreaths sent by Baron Heitaro Fujita, the Osaka financier, the Takarazuka Music School, the Takarazuka Symphony Orchestra, the Canadian Academy, the Kobe White Russian Emigrants' Association, Italian Vice-Consul Marco di Renzo, Dr. E. Tomassich, Madame E. Grunberg-Husieff, of Kobe College and Mrs. P. Villaverde.

The news of Professor Krein's death came as a great shock to the music world of Japan, to the Kansai district in particular. The deceased was well known in this country as a brilliant violinist. He has played with the leading orchestras in Japan and was frequently heard over the radio. The late Professor Krein was instructor at the Takarazuka Music School for the last two years and at the Canadian Academy in Kobe for the past 15 years.

The late Professor Krein was born in Moscow in 1894. His father being an eminent violinist connected with the Czarist court, the deceased also took up music as a career. He graduated from the Moscow Conservatory of Music at which he studied under Professor Hrimally, one of the greatest musicians at that time. After ending his studies, he directed the Moscow Academic Symphony Orchestra for four years. The deceased came to Japan in 1926. He married Miss Sakae Kitazawa in December 1930.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 26: Mr. G. Fust, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fujii, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Iwaki, Mr. Y. Kondo, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. T. Ochiai, Mr. K. Ohtsuji, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. N. Satoh, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Shimazaki.

Death-Defying Action of Nippon Airmen Hailed by Ex-Chief of Combined Fleet

"Diving into an enemy warship at the sacrifice of their lives can be performed only by Japanese airmen," stated Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Supreme War Councilor, and the father of navy airmen, in referring to the sea battle waged northeast of New Guinea on February 21, in which Imperial Navy Air Units participated, according to the Nichi Nichi.

"Perhaps I am the most deeply moved among the whole Japanese nation," Admiral Takahashi continued, "by the recent report of the death-defying action of our airmen in that battle, for I have had experiences of heart-bleeding pain to cultivate this astounding power of our navy airmen. Tears fill my eyes when I read this short communique issued from the Imperial Headquarters.

"Only Japanese airmen, imbued with the spirit of Bushido, can perform such dive-bombings, making themselves human-bombs.

"Judging from the account of the battle given by the communique, our fighters must have made a lightning dive on to the enemy aircraft carrier, crashing their planes and themselves on the vessel's deck. The aircraft on the deck must, of course, have been shattered to pieces.

"American aircraft carriers have two stories of hangers beneath the deck in which there are warplanes and gasoline tanks. It is natural, therefore, that when our planes dived into the interior of the enemy ship breaking through the thin deck characteristic of an aircraft carrier, the gasoline caught fire, subsequently causing a big fire to break out on board.

"If the planes had penetrated into the bottom of the enemy vessel, the oil tank at the bottom would have caught fire and consequently, the ship might have sunk immediately.

"Aircraft carriers are said to have little defensive power. Their wide decks make them easily detectable and are made targets of bombardment.

"In addition to this, the deck of an aircraft carrier cannot be covered with thick steel plate from the stand-point of ship construction. If it were to be assaulted by the diving of a plane as was the case in the recent New Guinea battle, all is over with the carrier.

"Provided that the American vessel referred to was only damaged but not sunk, enemy planes that had flown up from the same ship must have found their watery graves, unable to land back on the burning ship.

"It was only at the beginning of the Showa Era that Japan commenced vigorous discipline of her air force. When I was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Navy Air Forces, I used to tell the young air officers. 'Attack the target on the supposition that you are going to crash your planes on to the enemy.' Their undescribably vigorous training has resulted in this latest brilliant action.

"The United States Air Force must also have conducted a hard training but they are no match to the skill, which our fighters have attained through many a sacrifice.

"Incidentally, American warships are reported to be waiting for a chance of invading the seas near Japan Proper for the purpose of retaliation in order to recover their honor.

"In the light of this circumstances, the Japanese people, therefore, must not be too jubilant over the present war results until final victory comes to their hands."

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

capacities so that she gradually grew hysterical and in the end became suspicious, even jealous, of the friendship between her own sisters and Kurachi. Meantime the younger of her two sisters, whom she had come to treat with exceeding cruelty, was visited with an attack of typhoid fever, while Kurachi, his secret activities beginning to fall under the vigilant eyes of the authorities, was forced to leave home and go in hiding somewhere. Yoko herself, crushed by these successive blows, finally fell ill and was taken to a hospital. But apparently there was a miscarriage in the operation, for on the third day her condition turned for the worse. And even though she had arrived at this state, she was still unable to achieve peace of mind. Pathetically she breathed her last while suffering physically and writhing in mental agonies.

This is the tragic fate suffered by a woman possessed of a very vehement personality, in a world characterized by a dual morality. A world, in short, wherein its people are generally aware of the awakening of the ego, the value of individuality, and hence are determined to live in freedom and in accordance with their personality, yet in which, on the other hand, there still persists the feudalistic ideology which countenances the common social practice of forcing womankind to be subordinated to the male. The author himself has the following to say, in a letter to a certain individual, regarding the motif of this work:

Status of Women

"Wouldn't you acknowledge the fact that women are slaves of men? That women had been made the slaves of men before the institution of slavery came into being; that even in the present era when slavery, as an institution, has been abolished through emancipation, the status of women in respect to men is still that of the slave; and that both men and women think nothing particularly strange about this great enigma? . . . Deprived of everything by men, women, in order to have the former recognize their existence as individuals, have been compelled to barter away their only treasure—their virtue.

In holding men they have had to have recourse to sexual allurements beyond that which is necessary for procreation. Yet how can this unnatural compromise arouse in women's instincts anything but hatred for men? Here is where the struggle between them originates. At the same time, women cannot surrender those instincts which are essentially feminine. This, in a word, is the pure and genuine love of the woman for the man. And it is the struggle between these two contradictory instincts, now rising now falling, which constitutes the lamentable fate of the women of today. As I view this state of affairs my heart aches with pain. It is thus that Aru Onna has come into being."*

In other words, the author has observed the tragedy of the heroine of Aru Onna from two angles. First, as the tragedy of social contradiction in which the woman is unable to live in accordance with her individuality. Secondly, as the woman's fundamental tragedy wherein she cannot live in accordance with her essentially feminine individuality.

* Cited from his Collected Works, volume 8.

(To Be Concluded)

Hsinking Stage

(Continued from Page 4)

silence continued until the spectators were aroused by horrified screams from the stage toward which many figures could be seen running. People fainted as men came on to the stage to remove the bodies, as the dark stains of blood could be observed spreading across the boards.

The actor had played his part only too well. The knife was real as were the wounds in the "concubine" and the "lover." He was quite dead when taken from the stage as he had thrust the knife right through his heart. The other two, though grievously injured eventually rallied and pulled through. Jealousy was the motive.

All women's parts are taken by men. The Manchoukuoans or Chinese would not go to look at a play if the women's parts were taken by women. And the feminine airs and graces these impersonators give themselves are masterpieces. Indeed, it is told that in the old days in China, before a lady was presented at Court, she nearly always had to go to an actor of female roles to find out exactly how she should act.

This impersonation is in line with the strange topsyturvy customs seen in this part of the world where women wear trousers and men long gowns. With this in mind—that here one can see the part of a woman on the stage performed better by a man—a visit to the theater in Manchoukuo is well worth while for tourists, even though they may come away slightly deafened by the accompanying music.

RUMANIANS HURLING BACK SOVIET FORCES

Army Plays Great Role Collaborating With Nazis, Says Envoy to Tokyo

Although official communiques have rarely been issued by the High Command of the Royal Rumanian forces during the fighting against the Soviets, the Rumanian Minister to Tokyo General Georges Bagulesco, in a statement made Friday declared the Rumanian army in frustrating the Soviet offensive in all sectors.

He stated the efforts made by the Rumanian army may be measured by the victories and the size of the enemy's territory already occupied.

After the German army, the Minister asserted the Rumanian army is second in importance and size and there exists a strong collaboration of close comradeship between the Rumanian and German armies.

In addition to the services rendered by the army, he stated Rumania has supplied millions of tons of oil and the total surplus of her cereals to Germany.

Meanwhile, General Bagulesco declared the Rumanian army is waiting for spring to begin new offensive operations along the entire front.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional game. Giants vs Taiyo. First day of three day series at the Korakuen stadium. Game at 2 p.m.

Barring inclement weather, Japan's sport world will see the opening of the 1942 professional baseball season here today at the Korakuen stadium, when the Giants and the Taiyos cross bats in a three day series.

The tilt is scheduled to get under way at 2 p.m.

Reflecting the wartime atmosphere, members of both teams will appear dressed in army uniforms and participate in a hand-grenade throwing exhibition prior to the game. Also as an added attraction, Yoshie Fujiwara, internationally known tenor and Kikue Tatsuda, one of Japan's leading prima donnas, will enliven the opening day.

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MADAM NOGI

ULTIMATE HAPPINESS CAME SLOWLY TO WIFE OF GENERAL WHOSE MARRIED LIFE WAS NOT ALWAYS HAPPY AND BRIGHT

This is the concluding instalment of the story about Madam Nogi. Her married life was not one of pleasantness throughout but in-between the years of sorrow, she caught flashes of happiness that effaced all her past hardships and thoughts of loneliness.

PART SIX

Hisako imagined that her son did not like his wife, and she began to think ill of Shizuko. Shizuko was not entirely without blame. She had been brought up the last daughter of loving parents, at a time when the financial circumstances of the house of Yuchi had improved, and she knew nothing of the world, having been brought up in comparative ease and luxury. She was still like a baby when looked at coolly by her mother-in-law, who had gone through all sorts of hardships that it was possible for a woman to suffer. The strong-minded young wife often thought ill of her mother-in-law in her sorrow and loneliness. Hisako was a woman of well-mellowed character, and Shizuko was a wise wife, but they could not get on together because they could not understand the mental state of Nogi, and the gap between them grew wider and wider with the passing of the days.

Shizuko had been a healthy young girl before the marriage, but after her child-birth her health greatly declined, and as her child had the habit of crying terribly at night she could not sleep well for many months. The child, moreover, was weak, and Shizuko suffered greatly.

On April 28, 1880, Nogi became a colonel, and on December 16 of the following year Shizuko gave birth to her second son Yasusuke. Even after the birth of the second son, the complications in the house of Nogi did not dissolve.

It was the custom of Hisako to have her meals with her grandson Katsusuke in her own room. One day, however, Katsusuke joined his parents at supper. Hisako, missing her usual child-companion, came down from her room to look for him, and found him having his supper with his parents.

"So here you are, Katsusuke!" she exclaimed, "and no wonder! There is more sumptuous food in this room than in mine. Good for you, Katsusuke!" Evidently, this was meant as a joke, but as Hisako and Shizuko were not on good terms, the words hurt the feelings of the young wife to a great extent.

On hearing the words of his mother, Nogi dutifully admonished his wife not to make any difference between their mother's food and their own, and asked her to apologize to her mother-in-law for her carelessness. Shizuko had always been careful in preparing Hisako's food, and so she hotly refuted the implication that there was any difference whatever between their own dishes and Hisako's. Hisako could not explain that her words had been meant as a joke, and a very unpleasant atmosphere reigned in the house from that moment. Hisako left the house and went to live with her daughter Ine in the house of Hasegawa in Misujimachi, Asakusa. Ine had already been married to Katsutaro Hasegawa at the time Nogi married Shizuko.

Nogi was astonished when his mother left his house to live with his sister Ine. He entreated his mother to come back, but she would not. Finally he resolved to allow Shizuko and the two children to live in a separate house, for it was the presence of Shizuko that prevented his mother from returning home.

It was the month of June, 1882, when Shizuko left the house of Nogi to live in a separate house. She was then 23 years old, and Katsusuke was three, and Yasusuke one. They left the house accompanied by their maid-servant Keke Nomura. At first they lived in a house in Yanaka, but they soon removed to a house in Yushima. Before their departure General Nogi said to his wife, "Please take very good care of the children." The words brought tears to the eyes of Shizuko, and she resolved to take every possible care of their health and education. Throughout her whole life she remembered these words of her husband, and devoted her whole energy to the care of her children. She shared the children's difficulties in their studies, and always tried not to leave their sides whether their tutor was with them or not. She became the children's best friend.

Shizuko's conduct in time moved the feelings of the General's intimate friends, and of the people who were closely connected with the house of Yuchi. These people openly sympathized with Shizuko, and even suggested that Nogi should divorce his wife. Nogi flatly refused to listen to such a proposal. He said that Shizuko would die if she were divorced.

One day a close friend of Shizuko consulted a fortune-teller to find out the future of Shizuko. The fortune-teller told her the following: "Although her present position is very difficult, her future will be better, and under no conditions must she be divorced."

Nogi did not change even after his mother and his wife had left the house. His melancholy increased rather than decreased.

A diary of Nogi tells us that he was greatly interested in the drinking of sake from 1877 to the time of his departure for Germany. In those days the people were inclined to be proud of extravagant pleasures as the old morality was on the road to decay and the new morality had not yet been established. His drinking was only a means of forgetting his melancholy because of his family trouble and because of his sense of self-reproach for having lost the Regimental colors. People who did not know the true circumstances talked of his extravagant pleasures. One can easily imagine his state of mind when he heard them talking of him like that.

He was as dutiful as ever to his mother. Whenever he had any leisure time he used to visit Shizuko and the children. On Saturdays and Sundays he spent many happy hours with his wife and children. Shizuko was thankful for her husband's unchanged attitude, and realized that he loved her truly and sincerely. As she learned to trust her husband without reserve, she recovered her health. For the sake of her children she determined to subjugate herself to her mother-in-law.

PART SEVEN

Hisako realized that she could not move the mind of her son, and thought it was wiser for her to spend the rest of her days with her grandchildren.

Shizuko returned to the house of Nogi in 1883, after one year of solitude. She never left the house again till the day of her death.

In later days Hisako used to praise Shizuko, saying, "Shizu is not a careless woman. She is a strong-minded woman; therefore whatever she does is accurate. If her nature is borne in mind she is easy to get along with."

Hisako's attitude toward her daughter was not always pleasant. There would be days of silence and animosity between the two. Hisako liked to have a drop of sake now and then. When she was in a bad mood she drank more than usual, and would often become gloriously drunk. She would press her cup of sake on Shizuko, who could not touch a single drop. Shizuko was often bewildered at such times. If she refused to accept the cup, Hisako would be displeased, and say, "So you dislike accepting my cup?" Shizuko often wept in sorrow at not being able to drink, but she recalled the resolution she had made when she returned to the house of Nogi. So she forced herself to drink. She perused the "Onna Daigaku," a book of moral lessons for women which had been one of her textbooks during her childhood days in Kagoshima, and came to realize the value of what is called the sense of sacrifice.

When Toyoko, the widow of Masayoshi Tamaki, the younger brother of Nogi, came to Shimonoseki to see Nogi and his family off who were proceeding to Taiwan Hisako consoled Toyoko, saying, "You need not worry about the future of Bunnoshin, since Shizuko is a just and noble woman, though she is strong-minded." As a matter of fact, Toyoko's only son Bunnoshin had been brought up in the house of Nogi since he was thirteen years old, and he was still in the care of Nogi. It was quite natural, therefore, for Hisako to explain the personality of her daughter so that Toyoko might not worry about her son's future. From this we can see that Hisako had ample confidence in Shizuko.

Nogi was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and was appointed the 11th Infantry Brigadier-General on May 21, 1885. On January 30 the following year he received a Government order dispatching him to Europe, and ordering him to pursue his studies in Germany. When he returned to Japan in 1888 he had become quite a sober man, and nobody ever saw him at the bar again. He, who had been the friend of sake, who had never listened to his mother or to his wife, became quite a different man. He was always in military uniform, and never wore kimono unless he was going to bed. He was 39 years of age when he returned from Europe.

PART EIGHT

Major-General Nogi was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General for his distinguished services at the time of the Sino-Japanese war. On October 14, 1896, he was created a peer, and was appointed Governor of Taiwan. At first he wanted to go to Taiwan alone, but his 68-year old mother persuaded him to take his wife with him. The children had to be left behind for they were still going to school.

Hisako died in Taiwan. When Hisako was ill in bed the General spent the whole of his time, as soon as he could leave his office, at her bedside. Shizuko also tended to her mother day and night, and did everything she could for the recovery of her mother-in-law. Their combined efforts proved of no avail, and Hisako passed peacefully away in December, 1896.

The General grieved so much that he injured his health, and his wife also became seriously ill. Acting on her husband's advice, she returned to Japan, and entered the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo. From the hospital Shizuko wrote the following letter to her niece who had recently married:

January 27.

". . . As the weather is very cold I will visit you when it gets warmer. Since you are properly educated, I am sure you know how to behave toward your mother-in-law, if she is a little unreasonable at times. It is the duty of every daughter-in-law to be nice toward her mother-in-law.

"I hope you have read the Onna-Daigaku. If you haven't got one I will lend you mine if you desire it.

"I have lived with my mother-in-law for twenty years, and I have enough experience to be able to help you. I hope you will be prudent and sensible. Please do not worry about me, for I have recovered, and will leave the hospital today.

Shizuko Nogi.

The letter was a reply to a missive from her niece who found herself in the same circumstances as Shizuko was placed in the early days of her married life. Although the letter is very simple, it explains the spirit of self-effacement which enabled Shizuko to serve her mother-in-law during the early days of her married life.

Hisako was buried in the Sanbankyo Cemetery, Taihoku.

Madam Nogi lost her two sons in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, and had to spend her days alone in the Shinsaka villa, Akasaka, for the General, who had been appointed President of the Peers' School on January 31, 1907, had to spend almost all his time with the students of the school. Madam Nogi became Countess Nogi on September 21, 1907, but her only companions in her house were a maid-servant, a house-boy, and two orderlies.

CONCIUSION

On January 14, 19'6, General Nogi returned from his victorious campaign in the Russo-Japanese War, and arrived at the Shimbashi Station. After being received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, and after paying his respects to the General Staff Office, the General proceeded to his house in Shinsaka amidst the cheers of relatives and friends. This was the first time he had come back in two years. The General walked slowly toward his house, returning the salutes of those who came to welcome him. Suddenly he came to a standstill when he found himself face to face with Madam Nogi. There was a queer expression on his face, as though he was trying hard to conceal his emotions. He had left this house with the firm determination never to return. His two sons had died at the front. Now he had returned safe and sound, alone, from the victorious campaign, amidst the cheers of his countrymen. He thought of the lonely years his wife must have spent during his absence. He stretched out his hand, and grasped the right hand of his wife firmly as they entered the drawing-room.

"I have just returned," he said simply. "Thank you very much for all your trouble during my absence." The tears rolled down from his eyes as he stared at her, and she gently led him into the room by the hand which was still firmly grasped by the General.

(THE END)

COMMON LANGUAGE FOR PEOPLE IN GREATER EAST ASIA NEEDED

Japanese Tongue Thought Best for This Purpose Although It Must Be Simplified More

"Now that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is nearing its completion, it has become an urgent necessity to establish a common language with which the numerous races in the Sphere may come into closer mutual understanding and strengthen their cultural ties. The Japanese language is the best qualified to become the common language from the historical, linguistic as well as practical points of view." Professor Yoshimi Ishiguro at Hosei University, in an article entitled "The Establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Japanese Language" appearing in the monthly magazine "Italia," stated:

The languages in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere total several hundred, among which Japanese, Chinese, Manchurian, Mongolian, Annamese, Thai, Malay, Tagalog and Indonesian are well known. It is necessary for the various races of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to have a common language so that these people can well understand one another and establish a firm cultural relation among them.

In selecting the common language of the Co-Prosperity Sphere there are two methods to be considered, that is, to adopt the international common language or one of the languages of the same Sphere.

Some international common languages such as Esperanto, Ido, Occidental and Novial have so far been conceived by prominent linguists. Those languages, however, cannot be adopted because they are yet in the experimental stage and unfitted for practical use.

Among the numerous languages of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese language is the most developed and naturally its adoption and spread as the common language should be encouraged. The adoption of Japanese as the common language is advocated not from any intention to place Japan in a favorable position but because it is the best qualified as the common language among the languages of East Asia. The points in which the Japanese language shows its superiority are as follows.

The Japanese language has since olden times imported much of the Chinese language and naturally the Japanese culture has been enriched by that of the Chinese. It is clearly evidenced by the facts that about 40 per cent of the Japanese vocabularies are of Chinese origin and the Chinese classics are exerting a mighty influence upon the mental life of the Japanese at present, to say nothing of in ancient ages. These facts show that Japanese has a linguistic affinity with the language used by the 400,000,000 people in China and Manchoukuo and naturally it should be comparatively easy for the Chinese and the Manchoukuoans to master the language.

Besides, since the Meiji Restoration in 1868 Japan has imported Western culture extensively and enriched therewith its language as well as civilization. Thus, the Japanese language, equipped with both Eastern and Western science and culture, is bound to create a new world civilization.

From the philological point of view, Japanese is at present included in the Ural-Altaic family of Language. However, it is also recognized that the Japanese language has many elements borrowed from the Malay-Polynesian languages. Thus, Japanese has linguistic affinity in vocabulary with Chinese and in phonetics with Malay-Polynesian, two leading languages in the Asiatic continent and the South Seas. This fact gives another proof that Japanese is qualified as the common language of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In addition to this, Japan at present is far superior to other Asiatic countries in political, economical and military strength, science, art and so on, which fact proves that our country is competent as the real leader of other Asiatic nations. Considering the aforementioned two points, no country nor race will object against the advocacy of making Japanese the common language of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Japanese language has already been adopted as a secondary language in Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia. It is also studied ardently in China under the Nanking Government, French Indo-China, Thailand and the Philippines. Without missing the opportunity, we Japanese must positively work out a plan to spread Japanese in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Since the medieval age when our language was at the meridian of development, it has been pursuing the course of simplification and systematization. However, there is much room for improvement for the purpose of facilitating the expression of ideas with as few words as possible and also of making it easily understandable for foreigners. In other words, it is necessary to make Japanese more precise, better, and above all, easier.

The simplification of Japanese is to be studied from two standpoints, namely, the morphological and lexical. As for the morphological or phonetic side, vowels of Japanese are pure vowels similar to Italian which can be easily pronounced. The consonants also are simple and easily pronounceable. This, however, is a weak point as well as its merit, for, owing to the simplicity of pronunciation, the phonetics and especially the accentuation of Japanese has more or less been neglected. Thus, the accentuation must first be standardized and second, an authoritative dictionary with signs of pronunciation must be published.

Contrary to the simplicity of pronunciation, in the lexical field Japanese has the heavy burden of Chinese characters. Since the introduction of Chinese characters to this country, our ancestors had constantly simplified them by making out "kana" letters from the cursive style of the Chinese characters and by discarding those whose use were less frequent. We have, however, yet too many Chinese characters at present. Those Chinese characters which are used less frequently or are too complicated should be discarded or replaced by simpler styles or by "kana."

Parallel with the simplification of letters, vocabularies also must be systematized. An easy yet authoritative dictionary, with vocabularies of less frequent usage and archaic words expelled, must be published.

These measures of simplification and systematization can be carried out successfully without causing much friction or inconvenience. Moreover, by systematization of this sort, the Japanese language will be made more logical and easier.

With the aforementioned philological advantages, Japanese will become an excellent common language of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for practical purposes and yet rich enough to be used in expressing literary and scientific ideas, provided that the authorities and civilians are alive to the importance of the movement and enthusiastically strive to make the Japanese language better and easier.

Radio Program

Saturday

	— Morning —
6:30	Serial Lecture, "The Greater East Asia Geopolitics," by Dr. Saneshige Komaki.
7:00	Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30	"National Resolution," by Yoshimichi Kuboi; Poem Recital.
8:00	News; Cello and Orchestra, "Cello Concerto in B Flat Major" (Boccherini); Orchestra, "Menuet" (Boccherini).
10:00	News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30	Wartime Home Life Hour.
11:00	National School Newspaper Hour: "This Week's Events," by Keiji Minami.
	— Afternoon —
12:00	Time; News; Harmonica Solo by Minoru Homma; Toyo Orchestra Band.
1:00	Narration: "The Story of India," by Announcer Nakamura.
1:30	Serial Talk on "The Establishment of New Living," by Tokiomi Kaiga.
	— Evening —
6:00	Little Nation's Hour; News; Drama.
6:30	Talk, "Japan's Economic Might," by Haruo Namwada.
7:30	Talk, "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Manchoukuo," by Shimpei Takeuchi of the Manchurian Board of Affairs.
8:00	Radio Drama: "South Wind" (B. Shishi) by Roppa Furukawa and his troupe.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Exchange Broadcast From Berlin (Phonofilm): "Germany's Wartime Popular Music" With Explanation; Talk, "European War Situation," by Lieutenant-General Ichiryo Sakanishi, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin.

HSINKING STAGE

PLAY-GOERS IN MANCHOUKUO MUST KNOW MEANING OF PANTOMIME USED BY ACTORS IN PLAY

Foreigners seeing a play at a Manchoukuoan theater might easily be forgiven if they thought that what they were viewing was a burlesque, particularly if there were no stage arrangements but after visiting the theater two or three times it grows on them and many go regularly to see their favorite players act and, if cotton wool is placed in the ears to deaden a little of the noise, considerable enjoyment can be obtained, according to an article in Eastern Asia.

The Manchoukuoans themselves are inordinate lovers of the theater and nothing on earth can keep them away if there is some particular play or player they wish to see. So enthusiastic are they that they are prepared to sit patiently through hours of curtain-raisers as long as they are certain eventually of seeing what they came to see.

The stage itself is usually a square building standing by itself in the middle of a courtyard and the players make their entrances and exits by one of the three elevated causeways that lead through the courtyard. In the more ancient type of theater-building the spectators sit in boxes in the galleries on porches surrounding the court which has for a roof nothing but the blue sky. Of such a form is the Huang Ssu Theater in Mukden. A theater of a more permanent nature and more along the lines of a foreign theater can be found in Dairen at Okumachi. There the stage and seats for the audience are arranged in a more orderly manner and in a more spacious building.

According to ancient custom there are no curtains to fall at the end of an act and rise when the next one is to begin. The audience knows that an act has ended only through the shifting of the scenery (if there is any) or, if not, by the wholesale departure of the actors and actresses, and the changing-over of the musicians, who are seated at the back of the stage as much in the "limelight" as those who are playing a role in the drama.

In a few of the more modern theaters, however, the end of an act and the length of the interval—fifteen minutes—is announced. This does not by any means meet with general approval as many of the Manchoukuoans think that the old way was better; they dislike having to take their intervals when the theater management wants them to do so; they wish to be free to disappear and return.

In remote country districts it is rare that there is anything approaching a theater-building. Performances are almost always given in the open air and take place in such agricultural or fishing villages only in the short period of rest after the spring sowing, after a heavy spell at sea as thanksgiving, when rain is needed for the crops and after it descends. When the harvest is particularly good or when the heavens pour down their blessing on the arid earth the people of Manchoukuo believe that they should celebrate and this is their way of doing so—a visit to the theater.

Chinese plays, for the Manchoukuoan plays are essentially Chinese with scarcely a veneer of anything peculiarly Manchoukuoan, are all set to music. They are thus more in the nature of operas, operettas, or, even better still, musical comedies.

The orchestra generally consists of a gong, the fiddle-like "hu-chin," flutes, the "wan-chin," a kind of guitar and wooden clappers, all guaranteed to bring forth the most tremendous din to unaccustomed western ears. It is safe to assume that for the Manchoukuoan a theatrical performance without this ear-splitting noise would have no savor. Not until foreigners become accustomed to this rattle of musical musketry can they sit through it and concentrate on the play with ease.

Most of the more modern theaters in Manchoukuo have far large stages than were formerly seen and the space backstage has been greatly enlarged, but the small stage with little or no scenery is still in general vogue.

Even though no scenery is used, however, the players are more than able to present their parts so that the incidentals can be understood by the audience, the following instructions illustrating how cleverly this is done.

1. A slight raising of the right foot shows that the actor is crossing a threshold.
2. Walking a little sideways, holding up the skirt, indicates that the player is going up or down stairs.
3. Climbing upon a chair placed on a table shows that the person is standing on a great elevation.
4. When four chairs are placed together and curtains are parted on both sides, this represents a bed.
5. Holding a whip in one's hand suffices to show the audience that the actor is on horseback.
6. Going into the water or coming out of it is shown to the spectators by a flag on which wave-like lines are painted.
7. A strip of white paper hanging from the player's shoulder indicates that the person is dead and now is a spirit.
8. When a fairy is supposed to appear a picture of clouds informs the audience of this.
9. If the actor has a long brown handkerchief tied around his head it shows that he is a sick man.
10. The appearance of an evil spirit is indicated by the burning of yellow nitre.

Many other devices are used to inform the audience of what is going on without the aid of scenery and stage properties, but the devotee of the theater knows the plays so well that he is able to understand even without any such form of explanation.

In most plays there are five main characters. These are "sheng," the male lead; "tan," the female lead; "ching," the villain; "chou," the clown; "wei," the minor role or character man.

To understand the complexities of Manchoukuoan theatricals is a difficult task for the uninitiated foreigners, and tourists or visitors who are making a lengthy stay who wish to gleam some slight knowledge of what is going on at Manchoukuoans theaters are advised to enlist the aid of a competent interpreter to explain matters.

The Manchoukuoans take great pains in deciding what to go to see.

Even when they have arrived at the theater there is always the playbook to be consulted to see what part each actor is playing as well as to note what roles each is famous in. They do this no doubt to see what parts they can skip and not miss the best part of the program.

No tickets are sold outside the theater in Manchoukuo. The audience enters and when it is thought that all who wish have entered the doors are locked from the inside and then ushers go around collecting the price of admission from those who have assembled. A tip will often procure a good place that would otherwise be unobtainable.

Men and women are allowed to sit together in the boxes or loges but in the galleries it is customary for them to sit in separate sections.

On August 30, 1933, in the Teikoku-kan, a modern Dairen theater, while thunder roared and lightning flashed through the darkened building the audience witnessed a drama such as has rarely been seen on any other stage in the world.

In the first part of the play the famous Chinese female impersonator, Liu Shu-kou was acting the part of the faithless concubine meeting "her" lover. In the dim light of the stage they were murmuring words of love when there was a terrific roar of rage and into the center of the stage jumped a man in ancient Chinese costume, a long knife gleaming in his hand.

The audience shivered with delight. "Ah, the wronged man," they murmured and all settled down, thrilled to the marrow in anticipation of the scene that was to follow. After a moment of tense silence the newcomer shrieked unintelligible words of wrath and with gesture of desperate fury he threw himself on the couple. First he drove the knife into the breast and back of the female impersonator and then turning on the stage lover he drove his knife into him. The two fell to the boards, moaning and screaming.

Not a sound could be heard in the audience. All were spellbound at such a tremendously dramatic scene. Never, they thought had they seen an act so well portrayed.

The actor, still brandishing the knife, staggered wildly toward the audience. Looking fiercely around the assembly he shouted the word "Revenge" and then plunged the knife into his own body.

For several minutes the deathly

(Continued on Page 3)

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PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

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SILK INDUSTRY, TRADE FACE BRIGHT FUTURE

New Market in Southwestern Pacific Will Offer Scope For Expansion

NEW ORDER IN SILK FIXED

Chief Bureau Director Ishii Speaks Over Radio on Silk Situation

With the obtainment of a new market in the southwestern Pacific following the successful armed operations by land, sea and air, the silk industry of this country has a rosy future, declared Einosuke Ishii, director of the Silk Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in his radio speech delivered Thursday night from the Tokyo broadcasting station. The sound development of the industry, pointed out the director, is also necessary for the sufficient supply of clothing materials for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity countries and the improvement of the economic conditions in agrarian districts. His speech follows in substance:

"In view of the current unfavorable demand and supply situation of cotton, woolen, rayon and staple fiber articles caused by the lop-sided accumulation of materials, the importance of raw silk as a clothing material has been steadily growing. As a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the market of the United States, the largest buyer of Japanese silk in peacetime, has been lost; Japanese sericulturists have been charged with a new mission to supply textiles to the peoples in the southern countries which have become or will become partners in the establishment of a new order in East Asia. So long as the silk industry is concerned, there is no cause for worry as to the digestion of the current stocks and the future output.

Useful Material

"Not only as clothing but also as materials for the manufacture of parachutes and other war supplies raw silk has a bright prospect. Chrysalis, a by-product of the silk industry, is an important material from which proteinous food is manufactured and fat and vitamin extracted. In these circumstances, the pessimistic views on the future of the silk industry must be completely swept away and efforts made to rationalize the industry to cope with the expected expansion of silk demand from the southern countries which have been or will be controlled by the Japanese."

Meanwhile, the National Federation of Silk Reelers Associations will consolidate about 90,000 silk reeling basins by the end of next month for the establishment of a new structure in the silk industry, it was decided at the extraordinary general meeting of the federation which was held Thursday at the Sanshi Kaikan, Marunouchi. Apart from reelers, the meeting was attended by Einosuke Ishii, director of the Silk Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and other officials of the same bureau. Discussion centered on three problems; namely, mergers of the smaller silk reelers, control over the industry and adjustment of the labor situation.

Basins to Be Taken

According to the consolidation program which was approved at the general meeting, those basins which will become idle as a result of the rationalization of the silk industry will be purchased by the People's Rehabilitation Bank, which is the semi-governmental institution to facilitate the new economic structure movement, and owners of these idle facilities will be given compensation by the authorities. If designated companies neglect to reduce their basins, compulsory steps are expected to be taken by the National Federation of Silk Reelers Association.

Other decisions at the general meeting of the silk body are as follows.

(1) Early every year all silk reelers throughout the country should report the number of their factories and the kind and volume of their manufacture for the said year to the National Federation of Silk Reelers Associations. They cannot commence manufacture before the federation approves their report.

(2) Other reelers who fail to observe the above-mentioned regulation should suspend the operation of their factories, although a considerable amount of compensation will be given by the federation.

India Bans Carrying in Of Southern Currencies; Malayan Assets Frozen

A strict prohibitory measure has been adopted by the Indian Government against the inflow of southwestern Pacific currencies, according to a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated February 26. The monetary system in India has been greatly disturbed by the rush of refugees into the country and expatriation of capital from the areas occupied by Japanese troops. Accordingly, the authorities on Wednesday forbade the import of Hongkong dollar, Sarawak dollar or Philippine peso in banknotes and limited the amount of money to be carried by persons entering India to £100 of British currency, 500 Straits dollars, 100 Chungking yuan or 100 Java guilders, stipulating that the carrying of any additional amount is subject to special permission of the Indian Government. All Indians residing in Malaya have been designated as enemy nationals and their assets in India accordingly frozen.

JAPAN OIL REFINERS PLAN AMALGAMATION

Petroleum Industry Placed In Hands of Superior Efficient Plants

To cope with the continually rising demand for petroleum, and in response to the urgent recommendation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, leading petroleum refiners of Japan have formulated a plan to construct a new petroleum structure through mutual amalgamation into seven large blocs, it is announced by the Chugai.

The adjustment of the petroleum refining industry through amalgamation to effect concentrative operation of the industry has been the policy persistently advocated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry ever since August 1940. Such adjustment of petroleum refining industry became imperative with the continuously rising demand for oil and the need of making maximum utility of available supply of crude oil. The refiners quarters responding heartily to the policy advocated by the authorities, reduced their number from the original 30 to 21 by October 1941 through merger.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia last December intensified the need for further concentration of refiners into plants equipped wtih superior efficiency, and the urgent recommendation by the Commerce and Industry Ministry for their voluntary amalgamation resulted in the drastic plan for the formation of seven large blocs, namely, the Japan Oil, the Hayayama, the Maruzen, the Toa Fuel Industry, the Mitsubishi, the Koa oil and the Japan Mining Oil Department.

Approves Plan

The Commerce and Industry Ministry reportedly has given unofficial approbation for the plan, and it only remains for the refiners to name executive officers for the organizations shortly to be created, and take necessary legal procedures to bring their plan into effect. It is expected that by the end of March oil refining activities will be conducted under the new structure.

The names of seven blocs and their constituents and their capitals are shown in the following table: (Capital in ¥1,000).

Constituents	Subscribed —Capital—	Paid-up —Capital—
1. Japan Oil Bloc		
Japan Oil	147,500	111,785
Aikoku Oil	10,000	6,250
2. Hayayama Oil Bloc		
Hayayama Oil	20,000	16,000
Niitsu Oil	10,000	10,000
Asahi Oil	11,000	8,125
3. Maruzen Oil Bloc		
Maruzen Oil	25,000	17,500
Kyushu Oil	6,000	2,055
Toyo Oil	1,000	1,000
Toho Oil	2,850	2,250
Yamabun Oil	850	850
4. Toa Fuel Industry Bloc		
Toa Fuel Industry	50,000	25,000
5. Mitsubishi Bloc		
Mitsubishi Oil	20,000	15,000
6. Koa Oil Bloc		
Koa Oil	1,000	1,000
7. Japan Mining Oil Bloc		
Japan Mining	400,250	....

A few companies which have not yet disclosed their plan for their future move are expected to join any one of the seven blocs at the earliest convenience.

The authorities are believed favorably disposed to the desire to add the capitals of the amalgamated firms to those of the Japan Oil, the Hayayama and the Maruzen blocs, adds the report.

To Use Convoys

For the protection and maintenance of the "Neighborly" sea route to Spain and Portugal, the United States and Great Britain are adopting the convoy system, reports the Asahi's Berlin dispatch dated February 24 quoting information from Buenos Aires.

According to the dispatch, a large number of the United States and British merchantmen have been mobilized on the Island of Falkland in the southern Pacific to sail for Cape Horn, the southern tip of South America, while at Palmer Island, 800 kilometers south of Cape Horn, which is a newly-completed American naval base, the like mobilization of merchantmen is seen.

U.S. OIL CENTER STUNNED BY MYSTERIOUS PLANES

California Bristling With Refineries of Seven Major Companies

Because of the economic as well as the strategic position California occupies in the United States, Americans probably felt as if their arteries had been touched with a sharp-edged razor when a formation of planes of mysterious nationality penetrated over the State on the heels of the Japanese submarine bombardment, states the Asahi on Friday.

According to the paper, next to Texas, California is the second largest oil center in that country. Los Angeles and its vicinity swim in oil, and the so-called seven majors, the Standard, Shell, Union, Associated, General, Texas and Richfield oil companies, have innumerable refineries there.

Numerous oil tanks are located here and there in and around Los Angeles, from where a network of 12 to 40 inch pipe lines spreads to the naval port of San Pedro and Ventura, Port San Luis, etc.

Besides, in the suburbs of Long Beach and other cities in the neighborhood, the Douglas, Northrop and other aircraft factories are located, the paper continues, and Los Angeles forms the most important military zone of the United States with the naval ports of San Pedro and San Diego situated nearby.

Oil in California is of vital importance to these naval ports, and despite the importance of the region "enemy planes" flew over California.

In conclusion, the paper said that California has a population of 1,700,000 of which the Japanese number 50,000. The Japanese are engaged chiefly in agriculture and pomiculture.

SHIPPING EXPANSION NEED OF NEW ORDER

Vital Materials Should First Come From China and Manchoukuo

The expansion of Japanese shipping to 12,000,000 gross tons at least is absolutely necessary for the realization of a high-powered national defense State and the establishment of a new economic order in East Asia, asserts Hisanobu Terai, vice-president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in his article entitled "The Ship Bottoms for the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Reorganization of Japan's Shipping," which appeared in the February 28 issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition).

Mr. Terai also declares that importance should be attached, in Japan's shipping policy, to the transportation of vital commodities from Manchoukuo and China in the first half of the war. Importation from the southern regions should be limited to those resources which the two countries cannot supply at all or can only to a slight degree.

Should Include India

"Although no official definition has yet been made on the expression in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," emphasizes the shipping leader, "India should be involved in the Sphere for the establishment of the autarchic structure in this part of the globe and if this project is realized the Co-Prosperity areas will be more complete and powerful than any of the other economic blocs which are to be formed after the restoration of world peace." Declaring that the rapid expansion of Japanese-registered mercantile vessels is prerequisite to the realization of the East Asia economic bloc, Mr. Terai expresses his opinion concerning the shipping problem as follows:

"The extent to which Japanese ship bottoms should be boosted depends on the problem of whether or not the industrial activities in East Asia will be concentrated in Japan, leader of these areas. Before the outbreak of the current war with the United States and the British Empire, Japan held the upper hand in the shipping market in the southern regions, but its tonnage was far below the aggregate of European and American tonnage. Regular lines in these waters were operating an estimated 9,986,000 gross tons while tramps, totaled 4,000,000 gross tons, together aggregating 13,986,000 gross tons.

Ship Expansion Needed

"In the second half of the war during which army operations will be carried out on one hand and the program for economic reconstruction pushed ahead on the other, industrial production capacity in the yen bloc will noticeably expand, the output of natural resources in the southern regions will increase and the movement of passengers and cargoes with other economic blocs will become intensified. In this stage of the war, the increase of tramps and the expansion of regular shipping service will become quite necessary.

"When the current war in the Pacific is successfully settled, a remarkable progress will have been made in the industrial productivity expansion campaign in Japan and the economic reconstruction movement in the southern regions. About 17,000,000 gross tons of shipping will indispensably be needed by co-prosperity countries at that time. It is not necessary for Japan to hold the whole of the tonnage in order to maintain the complete hegemony in the shipping activities in East Asia, but 12,000,000 gross tons at least are indispensable for Japanese shipping circles.

Progress Being Made

"Although the Government is expected to take various measures for the expansion of bottoms, including the construction of new ships and the utilization of captured craft, shipowners should make strenuous efforts to place their vessels on a more efficient operation. Progress is now being made in the preparations for the creation of the Ship Operation Association through which State shipping management is to be carried out. All Japanese-registered steamships will strictly be controlled by the projected organization, but the Government should take steps to enable the body to extend its control furthermore to craft of foreign countries which have been or will be controlled by the Japanese Empire.

"At present owners of steamships of 1,000 gross tons or more, number 234 throughout the country, of which 21 represent owners of more than 50,000 gross tons, and the remaining 213 minor shipping firms. The consolidation of the smaller firms in quite necessary for the rationalization of Japan's shipping."

KAYA INTIMATES FORMING OF FINANCE CONTROL BLOC

National Savings Goal for Year Requires Fullest Co-operation

An intention to establish a Finance Control Association in March was intimated by Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance, at Osaka to the Yomiuri.

The Minister went down to Osaka on the morning of Thursday to make an address at the Greater East Asia War Prosecution Rally meeting held at the Nakanoshima Public Hall, at 1:30 p.m. Interviewed by the press the Minister stated as follows:

"The Government has fixed the national savings goal for the coming fiscal year at ¥23,000,000,000. That is an increase of ¥6,000,000,000 over the figure of the current fiscal year. No doubt it will entail many inconveniences upon the people, but that goal must be achieved to win the war. The Government places fullest confidence in the people for their zealous cooperation in this regard.

"Now that the Diet has adjourned I wish to see the foundation of a Finance Control Association sometime next month. The governor of the Bank of Japan will occupy the post of president of the new organization, but the choosing of men for vice-president and chairman of the board of directors is yet to be made. It is expected two or three special banks of similar nature, forming themselves into a bloc, will join the Finance Control Association."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.3	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.1	— .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.8	+ .40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.22	+ .02

BOURSE ISSUE HIGH AS FEELING BRIGHT

Brisk Activities of Armed Forces Stimulate Floor; Peace Industrials Quiet

Indicating a similar tendency to that of Thursday when the atmosphere on the Tokyo stock exchange gradually grew brighter in the afternoon, the bourse issue moved upward from ¥133.90 at the beginning of the morning session of the short-term market on Friday to ¥134.30 at the closing. The long-term market was closed all the day owing to the settlement day.

Tokyo Exchange, new, was quoted at ¥134.30 when the morning session was opened, but the quotation steadily declined until jobbers received the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters to the effect that four enemy destroyers were sunk and two cruisers and one destroyer damaged in the sea battle off Bali Island. The jobbers were also stimulated by the news that Imperial Army Air Forces operating in the Burma area attacked airfields at Mandalay and Mingalazon, destroying 34 enemy planes.

A quiet tendency pervaded cottons in reaction to a strong buying sentiment which developed for several days until Thursday. When the settlement of the February deliveries is finished, demand for the fiber industrials is expected again to grow intensified.

Closing quotations of major wares on the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., new, ¥95.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥101.80, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥95.50, and S.M.R., ¥70.20.

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.45	106.45	106.45	....
Second 5%	106.35	106.35	106.35	106.35
First 5%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	133.9	134.4	133.9	134.3
N. Y. K., old	110.2	110.4	110.2	110.0
N. Y. K., new	94.9	95.2	94.9	95.1
Kanegafuchi Spin	157.1	157.1	157.0	....
Do. new	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	95.0	95.3	94.9	95.4
Osaka Stock, new	73.8	74.2	73.8	73.9
S. M. Railway	70.1	70.2	70.1	70.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.8	103.0	102.8	102.0
Hitachi Works	75.9	....	....	....
Japan Steel Tube	76.3	76.5	76.3	76.4
Japan Oil	80.8	81.4	80.8	81.0
Japan Mining	61.5	61.6	61.5	61.9
Manchurian Ind	58.2	....	....	58.3

SALVAGING ENEMY SHIPS WILL INCREASE BOTTOMS

Tonnage Capacity Expanded By Recovering Material Now Under Sea

Salvaging enemy ships in waters now brought under the sway of the Imperial Navy and Army as a means of expanding the much needed shipping capacity of this country was proposed by Shinzo Mitsuhashi, chairman of the Mitsubishi Warehouse Company, on the second day of the meeting of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, evoking general attention.

Mr. Mitsuhashi pointed out the large number of enemy ships found at the bottom of seas in areas where the Rising Sun flags are now hoisted, which can very usefully be salvaged to add to the wanted shipping tonnage of the Empire. For this end he advocated the early establishment of one large salvaging company as a state enterprise, or a semi-government corporation.

The substance of his statement was as follows:

"The pressing need for the expansion of shipping tonnage cannot adequately be satisfied by operating the shipyards of this country at full-swing. Fortunately, however, there are innumerable enemy ships at the bottom of seas controlled by the Imperial Navy and Army, truly timely God-sent presents to this country. To bring this dormant shipping capacity to useful service for the Imperial Navy and mercantile shipping is considered an undertaking urgently called for. Japanese deep-sea salvaging engineering, unrivaled in the world, should be put to the fullest possible use.

"The lack as yet of a thorough-going plan for conducting such an undertaking is a source of deep regret. The Government is urgently recommended to found a semi-government company of some kind for this end at the earliest convenience by absorbing all available engineering and equipment possessed by the people."

BAUXITE PROSPECTS IN MALAYA BRIGHTER

Pledge Given for Priority Shipping Bottoms for Transportation

Seeing high prospects for development of the bauxite resources of the Malay Peninsula growing increasingly brighter through the coming formation of the Southern Development Bank, and with pledge given for priority supply of shipping bottom for its transportation, the Imperial Light Metals Company is hopeful of an early materialization of its long-cherished scheme to institute a unified control of supply of this mineral, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

Johore and the Bintan Island, the foremost bauxite producing centers, are now brought within the sphere of Japanese influence through the successful operation of its armed forces. Heretofore, Japanese aluminum manufacturers depended on private firms for the supply of this mineral, such as the Ishihara Industry Company and the Nichiran Trading Company, which either operated bauxite mines in Johore or handled exclusive importation of Bintan bauxite.

Mining Limited to Agents

Mining operation in the South in future will be limited to agents commissioned by the authorities and they alone will be in a position to receive financial accommodations from the forthcoming Southern Development Bank. Mine operators will not be at liberty to make free disposal of minerals they produce, but will be required to sell them entirely to the Commodities Storage Corporation which in turn will re-sell them to agents controlling respective commodities.

Upon the realization of this scheme the Imperial Light Metal Company will enjoy exclusive supply of bauxite from the Commodities Storage Corporation for its re-distribution to aluminum manufacturers. This will greatly facilitate the conducting of Japanese aluminum production on a planned basis, says the paper.

Companies to Handle Imports

In connection with the above-mentioned project, attention of interested circles is focused on the future move of the Nichiran Trading Company which used to handle the imports of Bintan bauxite into Japan, and the Ishihara Industry Company, the producer, and dealer, of Johore bauxite.

The Nichiran Trading Company, being only a commercial agent, will entirely lose raison d'etre upon the institution of the new bauxite control structure, and will be forced to recede from the stage of trading activities.

The Ishihara Industry Company, on the other hand, possessing mining rights, will be entitled to continue its mining activities as heretofore, although free disposition of what it produces will not be made, but must be sold to the Commodities Storage Corporation.

SYNDICATE WILL SUPPLY WITH NEEDED ¥6,000,000

New Debentures to Be Issued By Heavy Industry Firm At 4.3 Rates

The Imperial Mining Development Company has successfully negotiated for ¥6,000,000 needed by March and will be supplied with this required sum from the financial syndicate of the company, says the Chugai.

The company is not in a position to issue further debentures inasmuch as it has already issued them to the authorized limit amounting to ¥60,000,000.

The sum to be accommodated by the financial syndicate will be employed by the company partly for its enterprise fund, and partly for making investment with various quarters. The company expects to refund the debt when it collects payment for the first instalment of new shares as the company plans to raise its capital from the present ¥30,000,000 to ¥90,000,000.

Meanwhile the Manchurian Heavy Industry, negotiating with the financial syndicate of the company at the Industrial Bank of Japan on Wednesday, has resolved to make the 12th issue of debentures amounting to ¥20,000,000, guaranteed by the Government of Manchoukuo, upon conditions similar to those for previous issue, namely, at the interest rate of 4.3 per cent, to be refunded after 12 years. Collection of payment for new debentures is scheduled for March 20.

Upon the strength of the forthcoming issue of new debentures the company expects to receive a loan of ¥10,000,000 from its financial syndicate, adds the paper.

U.S. and Britain Unable to Defend Australia: It Logically Belongs in Prosperity Sphere

By claiming "White Australia," Australians are declaring a racial war against the Japanese and other Asiatic races, states the February 21 issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) in stressing that Australia should be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for various economic as well as political reasons.

In no other part of the world is there a civilized country so thinly populated as Australia except Canada. There are only two or three persons to a square mile—corresponding to one-two hundreths of Japan's population density.

Japan should declare, for the sake of all Asiatics, that such irrational distribution of the population should not be permitted. Before it is too late, Australia should cooperate with this country on this matter. This is the wise way for Australia, advises the magazine.

Secondly, from the economic point of view, Australia is destined to be included in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in view of the volume of trade between Japan and Australia in the past. It may be true that Great Britain had been a big customer of Australia, but the prosperity of trade between Great Britain and Australia is chiefly attributable to political pacts such as the Ottawa Agreement, etc.

As to the United States, Australia is a rival in the field of trade, continues the magazine, when the fact is taken into consideration that both countries produce agricultural and dairy products which they must export.

Thirdly, the geographical proximity is a vital factor in determining Australia as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, declares the magazine, pointing out the inability of both the United States and Great Britain to defend Australia.

TO GET MORE COTTON FROM SOUTH REGIONS

Increasing Demand for Fiber Materials to Be Fully Met Within Sphere

The increasing demand for fiber materials, especially cotton, within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to be met by increasing production in North China, encouraging cotton-growing in the southern regions and replacing some sugar plantations in the Philippines with cotton plantations, according to the February 28 issue of the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition.

Cotton production in North and Central China could not but decline under the ravages of war and the output which in 1938 amounted to 10,000,000 piculs in these parts dwindled to 7,562,000 piculs in 1939 and to 4,780,000 piculs in 1940. This is one of the factors creating a shortage of cotton materials within the sphere. It is expected, however, that with peace and order restored in these regions, more cotton will become available especially as research is being made to increase growth and to improve the quality of the fibers.

More Supplies Coming

Additional supplies are forthcoming from the southern regions now under Japanese control, such as the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and Burma, and countries friendly to Japan such as French Indo-China and Thailand, where efforts will no doubt be made to produce more and better varieties of cotton.

The production of cotton in those regions is at present not very large, but the Japanese cotton industry, according to the paper, expects the following figure as the possible output in five years in the five regions, as follows:—

Dutch East Indies	1,000,000	piculs
Philippines	600,000	„
Thailand	400,000	„
Burma	300,000	„
French Indo-China	200,000	„

Of all those regions the Philippines is considered the most suitable for the cultivation of the plant because of its climate and in view of the geographical proximity to this country. And besides in the Philippines the cultivation of raw cotton is destined to be encouraged to compensate for the reduction in the sugar industry. There some of the sugar plantations are to be turned into cotton plantations.

Besides, much is to be expected of raw cotton cultivation in the Netherlands East Indies when the fact is taken into consideration that the Dutch authorities have encouraged the growing of the fiber plant to make the country independent in the supply of the material.

The magazine states that in view of the above circumstances it would not be difficult for the Co-Prosperity Sphere to attain self-sufficiency in cotton in the next 10 years.

Smooth Textile Distribution

To insure smooth distribution of textile goods, the Textile Goods Distribution Council was founded under the sponsorship of the Commerce and Industry Ministry with Ryozo Makino as president, announces the Chugai. The inaugural general meeting was held at the office of the Japan Cotton and Staple Fiber Goods Distribution Company, Tokyo, on Thursday. Attending the meeting were Shigeyoshi Kajiwara, Director of the Fiber Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and several officials of the same Ministry, and a galaxy representing the trade. Apart from Mr. Makino, the meeting chose officers of the Council from those representing multi-angled sections of the trade.

FAMED TIN CENTER SOON JAPAN-OWNED

Deposits on Island of Bangka Yield Good Living for Its 200,000 Inhabitants

The Island of Bangka, on which a successful landing was effected recently by Imperial Forces, is a world-famed center of tin production in the East Indies along with the neighboring Island of Billiton, stated a local paper on Wednesday.

Bangka Island, located to the southeast of Sumatra, is a trifle larger than Sado Island, continues the paper, and in the central part rises a 700-meter mountain of granite. This granite contains tin, it is reported.

The Netherlands East Indies Government has considered the annual output of tin amounting to 30,000 tons as an important source of revenue, but with the Japanese occupation of the island they can no longer rely on this, further states the paper, adding that despite the frantic efforts of the Netherlands East Indies authorities made for the protection of the island it is inevitable that sooner or later it together with all the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, will fall completely into the hands of the Japanese.

Referring to the inhabitants of the island, the paper stated, the population is some 200,000 of which the Chinese rank first in number. These Chinese are engaged chiefly in tin mining and trading and occupy an economically important position on the island.

In conclusion, Kintaro Kakehida, who returned recently from Batavia after many years' stay there, was quoted by the paper:

"Bangka Island is an island of tin. It is no exaggeration to say that tin is the mainstay of the island's economy. The whole island population can make a living thanks to the tin deposits."

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 27
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,141,065
Over Issues	441,065
Deposits	565,137
Loans	551,283

Bill Clearings

February 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	188,071	108,968
Balance	30,037	20,975

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1942

East Asia and the Mediterranean

The effect of the fall of Singapore upon the event of the War of Greater East Asia can hardly be over-estimated. The recent expressions of the British Prime Minister himself and those heard from the United States bear witness to the shock with which the fate of Singapore was learned in the allied camp. However, it would be wrong to overlook the effect of Singapore's fall on the European war situation.

The Japanese Forces, in consequence of their advance to Singapore, have extended their military influence over the Indian Ocean. At least they hold those waters within easy striking distance. The importance of the newly acquired Japanese base must be seen in its phase bearing as closely on the European as on the East Asia situation.

The adverse effect of Singapore's fall upon the American and British positions in Europe is almost immeasurable. First of all, it must affect the British command of the Mediterranean. Although the British position in those waters has been shaken by the loss of Crete, the surrender of the Aegean sea to Axis influence, and by the almost incessant Axis military actions, both Gibraltar and Malta still manage to keep their heads above the water. More important than this has been the fact that the British have been able to employ the ocean route to the Mediterranean around the Cape of Good Hope.

With the fall of Singapore this has all been changed. For command of the Indian Ocean has now fallen into Japan's hands and this means that the route around the Cape of Good Hope and into the Red Sea and thence into the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal has been laid open to the greatest danger.

The often threatened command of the Mediterranean by the British navy must be seen in one particular aspect: namely, its efficacy as a barrier against Axis advance on the Suez Canal. The brilliant successes scored by the Axis forces under General Rommel last autumn would have been far more effective had the Axis sea lanes across the Mediterranean been better protected and securer. General Rommel's army had advanced as far as the Egyptian border when it had to call a halt. The army's onward march would not have been broken if its position regarding sea traffic had been stronger.

The North African situation has of late taken a decisive turn. The Axis army is again pushing its way eastward. It may be surmised that General Rommel saw his opportunity of renewed offensive when his forces had been sufficiently reinforced from the air. However, if his march is to be kept up into Egypt and to Suez, which are obviously his objectives, even more reinforcements and supplies would have to be sent across the sea, and that under more secure conditions of traffic.

British dominance in the Mediterranean in no small measure has depended on its command of both Suez and the Red Sea. Its position in the latter direction was substantially improved in consequence of the loss of the Italian colony in East Africa. But Britain would never have been able to maintain her position in Africa or to improve her position in southwestern Asia had she not been able to maintain her traffic through the Indian Ocean. Through these waters British and American streams of war supplies flowed on without intermission or interruption. On the strength of these reinforcements and supplies Britain successfully fought in Africa.

The situation regarding the Indian Ocean now has undergone a drastic change. British or American shipping can no longer sail those waters unchallenged. It even augurs that on that expanse of water the very destinies of both the United States and Britain will turn. The altered condition of these waters now seriously exposes the Arabian and Red Seas to new perils. The imperilled Red Sea cannot but affect the British position throughout Egypt. The Arabian waters, exposed to Axis menaces, must have no small effect on not only the British interests in Southwestern Asia but the route for supplies to Soviet Russia. If Axis operations in that direction prove successful, they will find it in their power to destroy the whole Anglo-Soviet plan of material cooperation.

The recent activities of Axis forces in Libya in all probability foreshadow their large scale offensive in the Mediterranean in the near future. Upon its issue are seen heavy enough stakes. For Axis success there is most likely to lead to their dominance over the Mediterranean, and thence to Suez and even further to the Red Sea. In the event the Indian Ocean will be the meeting place for Germany, Italy and Japan.

It would perhaps be idle to speculate any further. At any rate, it would be one of the most important events throughout the current war. It would mark the end of the present and the beginning of a new phase of the war, almost too tremendous to gauge its effect in full. And the process through which these three countries will attain this objective must enforce catastrophic changes on those who must yield their ground.

Gems of Truth

In order to improve the mind, we ought less to learn, than to contemplate.—Descartes

• • •

Agriculture for an honorable and high-minded man, is the best of all occupations or arts by which men procure the means of living.—Xenophon

• • •

Art, as far as it has ability, follows nature, as a pupil imitates his master, so that art must be, as it were, a descendant of God.—Dante

• • •

The object of art is to crystallize emotion into thought, and then fix it in form.—Delsarte

• • •

A good man it is not mine to see. Could I see a man possessed of constancy, that would satisfy me.—Confucius.

U.S. PRESIDENT FOOLS HIS INNOCENT PEOPLE

Roosevelt Embarrassed on How to Conceal Allies' Defeats

President Roosevelt in his speech on February 23 made an urgent appeal to the peace-loving American people to fight the war which he started about two months and a half ago in order to realize his personal ambition, namely hegemony over the world. But in view of the fact that not only the American forces but the Allies have been driven out from their bases by the invincible Japanese Army and Navy, Mr. Roosevelt has been worrying his head off over how to conceal the defeats his forces have suffered.

In this particular speech, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly declared: "Let the Axis speak what they like." By this queer statement he meant to impress his audience that the Axis Powers have been circulating groundless reports concerning their victories. But the American people cannot be so foolish as to take his words for it. Facts speak far louder for themselves than Mr. Roosevelt's eloquent speech. His silvery tongue cannot cover up the unpleasant facts.

No Story to Tell

It is indeed very sad that Mr. Roosevelt, dictator of the United States, has no story to tell his innocent people about victories the American forces scored in the Pacific conflict. This is clear evidence that the American Army and Navy have been beaten on all fronts. Despite the fact that the American Pacific fleet has lost its real fighting strength as a result of the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Roosevelt told his people that the defeat in Hawaii was negligible although three American battleships had been sunk.

The Japanese people and the world know the actual extent of the Pearl Harbor debacle through the photographs and newsreels taken by the Japanese Naval Units which participated in the actual bombing on the American naval base. Mr. Roosevelt may tell you Americans more lies but the developments of the war gradually reveal that Mr. Roosevelt has been telling you anything but the truth.

While the Japanese people are jubilant over a steady stream of victory news from various fronts and having a number of holidays to celebrate victories, the Americans have had no occasion to celebrate. They have been forced to fight Mr. Roosevelt's war without a single holiday. This is indeed a pity for the Americans inasmuch as they have not been used to wartime restrictions.

In the meantime, Mr. Roosevelt not only has forced the innocent Americans to make tremendous sacrifices for the sake of American and British warmongers, but also has victimized millions of Chinese, Indian, Filipino, and Australian troops. In his speech, Mr. Roosevelt again used the propaganda technique of "profit by others' sacrifices;" he wilfully landed these allied forces in making wasteful sacrifices to continue the losing war.

'Don't Be Misled'

You Americans, don't be misled by Mr. Roosevelt's subtle propaganda. He will tell you more lies about imaginary American and Allied victories and put heavier burdens on the shoulders of the Americans and so-called Allied nations. Mr. Roosevelt warned you not to be misguided by enemy propaganda, but we are warning you Americans not to be deceived by Mr. Roosevelt's sinister propaganda.

It is now crystal clear that Mr. Roosevelt will speak many more times henceforth, but he will never be able to tell you Americans a single piece of victory news which gives you hope in the outcome of the Pacific conflict. You must bear in mind that the Allies have lost the most important of their naval bases in the Pacific area. How can the Allies expect to turn the losing fight in their favor without bases for operations against Japan? Mr. Roosevelt will have to answer this question, by saying, "Personally I believe we have no chance in this war, but I, as President of the United States, can't call it quits now. So I will let it go for the time being to save my own face."

Prices Stable in Germany

Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung

In the past year the German price policy succeeded in maintaining prices at the same level as in previous years. This does not mean, however, that all prices remained unchanged. On the contrary the price policy remained flexible and adapted itself to the changing economic conditions. In some fields an increase of prices was permitted, particularly where this was thought necessary for an increase in production, while on the other hand, prices were lowered wherever the economic development made it possible. On the whole the index figure for prices in 1941, according to Wirtschaft und Statistik, was only 2.2 per cent above the average figure for 1940, 122.3 against 119.6 (100 being the index for 1913-14).

The index figure for wholesale prices rose from 110.0 to 112.2, the index for living costs from 130.1 to 133.2. Various decrees were issued to absorb the surplus purchasing power.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the prices of most objects of daily consumption changed little or not at all. Prices for foodstuffs in particular, such as bread, flour, sugar, meat, milk, butter and margarine, remained stable.

Contrary to the situation in Germany, prices in most countries outside of Europe showed an upward trend during the past year. Thus, wholesale prices in the United States had risen by 15.4 per cent until October, 22.2 per cent in Peru, and over 33.1 per cent in Argentina. At the end of last year foreign markets were largely influenced by the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The situation in the European countries remained the same, however, as their supply situation had not been affected by the expansion of the war. The serious disturbance of foreign markets led to an increase of prices, and it may be assumed that this development will become still more pronounced, as the war goes on.

BILLETING ARMY UNITS SUCCESSFUL IN WINTER

German Engineering Battalions Helped by 'Todt' Workmen

By MAJOR HERBERT

The problem of billeting army units employed in the East during the winter, has been thoroughly attended to by the German High Command with regard to the difficulty which the Russian winter entails. Although it soon became clear to the command where troops would have to be quartered during and after the termination of the offensive action, nothing was known regarding possible quarters immediately behind the winter front and in the rear sectors.

Shortly after the beginning of the campaign against the Soviet Union, information was gained about buildings that could be used to shelter troops behind the lines for the first line combatants are largely dependent on their own initiative. This information had to contain descriptions as to what barracks and other suitable buildings were available, their condition and billeting capacity. Here it was discovered that the Soviets had made ample preparations as regards the construction of barracks for the cantonment of the gigantic army that was to invade Germany and Europe. A characteristic feature of all these barracks is that their hygienic condition is beyond all description.

Soviet barracks must be cleaned thoroughly and repaired. Thanks to the skill of our German soldiers, barracks in which one of our units have been billeted for some days have generally been put into proper order by the troops themselves on their departure. As soon as the town headquarters are established in a town, they see to it that the necessary billets are repaired and put into order. The population is summoned by the town major, as well as by the troop command, to assist in this work.

Engineers for Repairs

To make cantonments habitable for a passing stay, extensive preparations were necessary for the systematic billeting of larger units during the winter in Russia. Special workers have been employed for the carrying out of these tasks. A large number of engineering battalions have been employed and these are charged with the conduct of all measures connected with building. Their work does not only include the supervision of the necessary repairs as well as the planning and preparations for new buildings, they have also to supply the necessary workmen, and the material and tools for the carrying out of the work.

The army engineering battalions have at their disposal some thousand German expert workmen who have been contracted from all over the Reich by the Todt organization to instruct the troops and the population in the work of construction. The enlistment of these expert workmen has been carried out in an exemplary manner. Their collaboration with the army is good. Although in principle as much material and as many tools as possible of the occupied country are to be made use of in order to relieve Germany, these things have, to a certain extent, to be supplied, as the country possesses few stores of material and tools. In fact the Todt Organization has so far acquired quantities of wagons, glass, tar board, stove doors and standard windows, and a great deal of other materials.

Standard Blockhouses Used

In order to utilize the abundance of wood in the occupied Soviet territories, ready-made huts are not dispatched to the East, as is usually the case in the army. Standard blockhouses have been developed for this purpose. These can be built with the timber that is found everywhere in Russia. Standard windows and doors as well as approximately 250 kilograms of component iron bars are all that are needed for a blockhouse that can shelter 48 men. Stables and other buildings for the sheltering of horses and military stores are likewise constructed in the shape of blockhouses. Wherever camps for entire battalions or detachments have to be erected in the conquered districts, expert workmen are employed to train the soldiers in the construction of these buildings.

In order to guarantee the competent felling of the necessary trees, detachments, composed of rangers and wood choppers are employed to instruct the troops. The troops have been given designs and minute building directions for the construction of blockhouses and various other kinds of constructions. Apart from shelters and trenches, which every soldier learned to build during his training period, directions were issued concerning the building of wooden and stone huts.

Further instructions have been given to the troops regarding measures that are to be adopted for the water supply, such as the construction of wells, collecting of surface and rain water, the refurnishing of heating plants, shower baths and drainage. Apart from this, the troops have been given a notebook which contains everything that has to be considered when choosing quarters. The technical requirements, the feasibility of providing for the traffic situation, the sanitary conditions, etc., all must be taken into consideration.

SHIPPING FACILITIES IN EUROPE BASED ON COOPERATIVE SCHEME

Overseas Traffic Frictionless Between Germany and Its Neighbors in North and Baltic Seas

By JOHN T. ESSBERGER
Secretary of State in the Reich Communication Office, Hamburg

The present war situation has caused the sea-faring nations of Northern Europe to evolve some kind of cooperative scheme. All States bordering on the North and Baltic Seas are faced today by more or less the same problem. They have no way, at present to maintain their former overseas traffic but must limit their activity to the North and Baltic Seas; these bodies of water carry, in consequence, a vastly larger traffic today.

The importation of raw materials to Germany such as ores, timber, cellulose, pyrites, etc., has assumed a most unbelievable proportions, while Germany on the other hand has become the sole supplier of coal to all Scandinavian countries. These countries, therefore, are vitally interested in a cooperation of their respective shipping facilities.

Cooperation in shipping depends on the principles underlying the shipping policy of the countries concerned. These principles touch on the relationship between the State and the shipping organizations. Obviously, cooperation between a country where shipping is controlled by the State must assume a different form from the cooperation which exists between countries with privately owned shipping.

Relationship Unambiguous

In Germany the relationship between the State and the shipping industry is clear and unambiguous. The National Socialist State has committed itself to an active shipping policy, i.e., it strives at developing shipping on a vigorous and sound basis in order to enable it to give efficient service to the whole national economy. This policy, however, has nothing in common with the ideology of State protectionism or with the unsound practice of State subsidies.

On the contrary, it is intended to make the German shipping industry and all its branches self-sufficient and capable of a sound expansion without State assistance. State control over shipping has the function of seeing to it that the shipping industry contribute as much as possible to the general economy of the country without abandoning the path of sound business practice. The initiative of the responsible leaders of individual shipping companies is in no way impaired.

Situation Changed

It is symptomatic of the trend in the shipping industry of the Reich that there has been recently a very marked return to private ownership. When in 1932 the big German shipping companies found themselves in the midst of a severe crisis, the majority of the shares of these companies were taken over by the Reich. Thus up to 1941, the Hamburg-America line, the North German Lloyd and the German-Africa line were actually State owned. This situation his been changed now by returning to private interests the right to participate in these companies.

That such a measure was taken while the country is at war shows the earnest desire of German economic leaders to return to German shipping its private character which fits this branch of industry peculiarly well. It also shows that the private owners of German shipping companies are fully conscious of their responsibility toward their country, particularly in times of war, and are willing to voluntarily subordinate their interests to the more pressing ones of the State.

This voluntary cooperation between private interests and the State is responsible for the frictionless maintenance of shipping at all times of the year between Germany and its neighbors in the north across the North and Baltic Seas. The uninterrupted supply of German coal to the Scandinavian countries was as essential a service as the constant flow of ore and lumber from the north to Germany.

Self-Governing Body

All German shipping companies have agreed to submit to the instructions of a self-governing body elected by them which is currently being advised by the Government of the Reich's most urgent requirements. In the course of more than two years of war this self-governing organization of German shipping interests has served the interests of the German State very satisfactorily. The following may serve as an example. A few months after the outbreak of war, a very profitable opportunity presented itself to German shipping companies to ship goods between two neutral countries. At the same time, the German import authorities were in dire need of tonnage.

The self-governing body of German skippers then advised their members to give preference to shipments needed by the German Government, although the latter were not nearly as profitable and involved great risks. From that time on, German ships transported neutral goods only when they were advised by their organization that it could be done without detriment to German national interests.

While previously international shipping problems were settled between the Governments of the countries concerned, the organization of shipping between Germany and the countries bordering on the North and Baltic Seas is now being handled almost entirely by the self-governing body of German skippers on one hand, and on the other, the corresponding organizations in foreign countries. The fixing of rates is no longer governed by the law of supply and demand, but rather by considering the interests of both parties involved in the transaction, i.e., ship-owners and cargo-owners.

On Basis of Equality

The deciding factor at the present time, of course, is the conduct of war and everything that may benefit it. This condition frequently calls for sacrifices on the part of shipping interests for the greater national interests. But it can be said already that the kind of cooperation in international shipping which has developed under the stress of war and has stood the test will be continued once peace is re-established. European shipping after the war will be based upon cooperation between equal nations and will serve the requirements of all the member States on a basis of equality.

The Twilight Thrush

The time is twilight, but a second
  dawning
Sounds from the hemlocks where the
  wood thrush sings—
All summer sweetness gathered to a
  morning
Of crystal coolness that his music
  brings.
Here is the moderation of a master;
There is no tumult in the matchless
  strain.
Some sylvan artists pour their fluting
  faster,
But these notes drop at intervals, like
  rain.

The mist and darkness settle on the
  mountain;
The dew of night descends upon the
  mind.
These are true hours when thought is
  like a fountain,
More pure and fresh than ever day
  designed.
The whippoorwill began at half-past
  seven—
But now the thrush speaks from the
  clock of heaven.

Publications Received

The XXth Century, Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2, January and February, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the XXth Century Publishing Company, Shanghai. With illustrations, these magazines are pleasant reading, providing the reader with items of general interest and information to aid him in comprehending the present prevailing situation following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The articles on culture also hold a prominent part. The feature articles in the January issue: The World at War, the Road to the "War of Greater East Asia," 72 Hours Which Shook the World, Gibraltar of the Pacific, Mirror, Sword, and Jewel, and Re-Orientation of the Orient. Those in the February issue include Pacific Strategy, Inside Russia, Supercargoes in New Guinea, Landscape Painting—East and West, and the March of War in the Pacific.

Butoku (The Martial Virtues), No. 122 dated February 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Headquarters of the Nippon Butokudai (The Martial Virtues Society of Japan) Kyoto. The feature articles: the Development of War and Defense Behind the Guns by General Senjuro Hayashi, retired, Actual Fighting and Martial Arts, and Helmet and Armor.

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, Nos. 511 and 512 dated February 11 and 12, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun, Tokyo. The leading articles: the Great Achievement of the Century, A Rumored Political Crisis of England, After the Fall of Singapore, the Sea Battle Off Java, the Signal for the Emancipation of Asia, and the Concept on Interfusion Economy of Southern Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Hoso Kenkyu (the Study of Radio Broadcast); a monthly magazine, Vol. 2, No. 1, January 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Tokyo: devoted to the study of network activities at home and abroad.

Doitsu Eiga o Ikani Manabubekita; a booklet describing the extensive work of Germany's motion picture industry in wartime (in Japanese). Publishers, the Aoyama Shoin, Tokyo. Compiled by the Doitsu Bunka Shiryo-sha, Tokyo, the book contains eight articles, translated jointly by Norio Sasaki and Ryuji Shibata.

Gogaku Kyoiku; a bulletin issued 10 times a year by the Institute for Research in English Teaching, the Ministry of Education, Tokyo. No. 180 dated February 5, 1942. As the title indicates, the bulletin is devoted to the promotion of the study of language.

—Of Things Japanese—

FAITHFULNESS TO PROMISES

By MOCK JOYA

Books of former days contain many stories of people's faithfulness to their promises and words. No written documents were required for their promises in most cases, and mere verbal promises were sufficient.

Several books published during the Tokugawa era relate stories similar to the following which illustrates how far one's word of honor was believed even among the commonest of the people.

A pedlar was in need of some money, but he had already exhausted every possible resource. He had nothing more to pawn. So he went to a moneylender and asked for the loan of a small sum. Asked what he would offer as security for the loan, he was compelled to reply that he possessed nothing of any value. While the moneylender was hesitating to reply, the pedlar added, after a short ponder; "I can pledge my right sleeve; until I pay back the money I will never put my arm through my right sleeve. I will go with my right arm and shoulder bare for ever if I cannot pay."

The moneylender agreed to the loan. Upon the receipt of the money, the pedlar pulled off his right sleeve, baring his arm and shoulder, and then left the shop.

From that day, the pedlar was seen everywhere he went showing his bare right arm and shoulder, the right sleeve flapping in the wind. It was years after, before he could pay back the money, but during the entire period he went without putting his arm through the right sleeve which he pledged for the loan. At home, on the street, at the house of his friends, and wherever he might go, he kept his word, while the hard-hearted moneylender was sure of the security he got for the loan.

The story ends in the return of the money by the pedlar who then put his arm through his right sleeve for the first time in many years.

BRITAIN ALWAYS KEEPS ALLIES WAITING IN VAIN

Churchill Blamed for Loss of Impregnable Naval Base

Since the outbreak of the Pacific conflict, leaders of the Allied Governments have been chirping to one another: "We will fight shoulder to shoulder against Japan to the last man and to the last gun." Although they must be feeling extremely low and down-hearted in the face of a steady stream of gloomy and depressing news, Allied leaders are pretending that they have an absolutely optimistic outlook on developments of the war. Not only that, they have been cheering themselved up by sugar-coated and flattering remarks about one another. Whatever they do, however, they always keep in mind that their people are watching and listening.

But with the fall of Singapore, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, for one, could no longer keep the facts away from the world as well as from his people. In his recent report to the House of Commons, he solemnly and tragically declared: "It would never have been within our power to defend the Pacific and East Asia single-handed against the onslaught of Japan."

Sinister Implications

Between these revealing lines we can read Churchill's sinister implications that if the United States Pacific fleet had remained intact and helped the British forces in defending the naval base at Singapore, the latter would not have surrendered to the Japanese troops. Like other British leaders, Churchill would like to pass the buck from London's 10 Downing Street across the Atlantic to the White House but the fact remains that Churchill as head of the British Government must assume a major portion of the responsibility for the loss of the so-called impregnable naval base at Singapore, on which the British Empire in East Asia depended.

The trouble with Churchill is that he talks big and tough even though he knows that the power of his country cannot back him up. Another trouble is that Churchill is never ashamed of keeping promises unfulfilled and in addition, is notoriously late in doing things to which he ought to pay immediate attention.

Keeps Everyone Waiting

An interesting character sketch of Churchill is found in the book, "I Was Winston Churchill's Private Secretary" written by Phyllis Moir. She writes: "He is always in a hurry but for some mysterious reason can never get to an appointment on time, I was told." Miss Moir continued, "that as a very youthful second lieutenant he was once honored with an invitation to dine with the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. Even then," she said, "Churchill kept his royal host waiting a full 50 minutes and he has kept everyone waiting ever since."

Really Churchill has kept everyone waiting ever since. For instance, even after the European conflict broke out, Churchill kept Finland and the Low Countries waiting, and more recently he kept Jugoslavia and Greece waiting for the aid which he had promised. More than that, he kept British forces waiting overseas for desperately needed help from home. That is why it happened to be their lot to go through the inferno of Dunkirk, Crete, Hongkong, and Singapore.

Receives Nothing

Churchill has given assurances to Australia, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, and Chungking that they would receive reinforcements and other types of aid from Great Britain. These stooges of London's 10 Downing Street may have taken his promises for granted amid the confusion of war hysteria, but it is already clear that these poor countries will not receive from London a penny, an airplane, a tank, or even a bullet.

Neutral observers in the world are unanimously agreed that Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, and Chungking which have been foolishly continuing operations against Japanese Forces only on the strength of sheer British promises will be dashed to the ground sooner or later. Churchill, as usual, keeps and will keep his Allies waiting.

Pearls of Wisdom

Examine what is said, not him who speaks.—Arabian Proverb

• • •

Providence has given us hope and sleep as a compensation for the many cares of life.—Voltaire

• • •

Youth changes its tastes by the warmth of its blood; age retains its tastes by habit.—Rochefoucauld

• • •

A good conscience fears no witness, but a guilty conscience is solicitous even in solitude.—If we do nothing but what is honest, let all the world know it.—But if otherwise, what does it signify to have nobody else know it, so long as I know it myself?—Miserable is he who slights that witness.—Senaca

• • •

Avarice, in old age, is foolish; for what can be more absurd than to increase our provisions for the road the nearer we approach to our journey's end?—Cicero

• • •

Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures.—Cicero

• • •

Calumny is like the wasp that worries you, which it is not best to try to get rid of unless you are sure of slaying it; for otherwise it returns to the charge more furious than ever.—Chamfort

• • •

Where two discourse, if the anger of one rises, he is the wise man who lets the contest fall.—Plutarch

• • •

In aeronautics one finds new things only by looking for them.—Cierva

• • •

To someone praising a man for his fool-hardy bravery, Cato, the elder, said, "There is a wide difference between true courage and a mere contempt of life."—Plutarch

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—Synopsis of—

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

ARU ONNA
(A Certain Woman)
1919

By TAKEO (TAKERO) ARISHIMA

Part I

Originally entitled Aru Onna no Gurinpusu (Glimpses of a Certain Woman), the author began writing this novel in 1911. For some time the manuscript was laid aside, after which additional chapters constituting the latter half of the tale were written, and the work was completed in 1919. It is divided into two parts. Basing its subject on half the lifetime of a certain woman, it attempts to depict the place in human society to which women have been relegated, and their predestined lot.

The First Volume: Yoko Satsuki decided to leave for Seattle to join Kimura, her fiance. A sensitive woman, clever but withal given to violent emotion, Yoko was in a desperate, rebellious mood, realizing that no one, anywhere, would ever look after her for the sake of herself and that even her mother Oyasa, a so-called model of womanly wisdom, would not hesitate to use her for her own ends. She had early married the poet and newspaper reporter, Kokyo Kibe, in spite of the opposition of her mother and of those of her surroundings. This poet, who was far from physically impressive, had been strongly attracted to her and firmly believed that he loved her, yet he was in reality a very sentimental and selfish little tyrant.

Dissatisfied with her relations with such a man, Yoko left him after living with him for only two months. By that time she was already with child —the future Sadako—but she lied that its father was someone else with whom she had an affair, and deliberately entered into a dissolute living, partly to make him believe this fiction, and partly in a spirit of something like revenge against the generality of men who were incapable of loving women except as a matter of principle. While leading this sort of life she realized, through all of her experiences, that there was the risk here of only being subjected to men's domination and restraints, yet she grew, at the same time, to be a woman who could not exist without male company.

Mother Feels Grateful

Her mother Oyasa, ashamed of this conduct on the part of her daughter and indignant over her husband's forcing his attentions upon their household maid, took her to live in the city of Sendai (up to now they had been residing in Tokyo). And when a scandal implicating both mother and daughter with the editor of a local newspaper made considerable trouble, it was Kimura, the Christian—who was still living at the time in Sendai —who exerted himself to hush it up. His efforts, while clearing the mother's name and saving her reputation, proved, on the other hand, to be injurious so far as the daughter was concerned. The mother, feeling grateful, yielded to his wishes and forced her daughter to become engaged to him.

Yoko, now about to sail from Yokohama to marry Kimura—who had since gone to Seattle—thus had reason to be greatly unhappy. Suddenly a youth, of whom she had only the vaguest of memories, appeared upon the scene, clinging to her madly and refusing to let her go even after the signal for the ship's departure was given so that she could not help feeling more than ever irritated and perplexed. Seeing her in this dilemma, the ship's purser, Sankichi Kurachi, tore the youth away from her with ease and put him ashore. At that moment Yoko felt the attraction of the sheer "strength of the male" that throbbed in Kurachi's huge frame, and later she finally grew intimate with him.

When the ship arrived at Seattle Kimura came to greet her on board. She pretended, however, to be ill, making no move to go ashore, and sailed away on the same vessel on its return voyage to Japan. But before she arrived home her affair with the purser was prominently published in the newspaper Hosei Shinpo through an article contributed by the wife of its president, a fellow-passenger on the outward voyage who had vied with and been defeated by Yoko as the "queen" of the ship.

Joyous and Happy Life

This finally caused her relatives and friends who had always been unfriendly toward her in the past, to frown upon her openly. Not only that, but even the old amah who had never heretofore been chary of goodwill toward her and gone to the extent of taking care of her baby Sadako, regarded her latest affair with frank disapproval. But to all these matters Yoko paid not the slightest attention, and she and Kurachi led a joyous and deliriously happy life in a little love-nest, in the temple grounds of Shiba. At last she felt that she had attained absolute happiness, such as she had never been able to experience before.

The Second Volume: Yoko invited her two younger sisters to live at her home. Kurachi divorced his wife and gave away his children. The two were still deliriously happy, but Yoko did not overlook the fact that she had meanwhile begun to realize that Kurachi's active energies could not be satisfied merely with these raptures between them. She had recourse to all sorts of efforts, artifices, and ways of dissipating bodily energy to sustain this sense of satiation in him. At the same time she suspected that Kurachi, who lost his position because of this affair between them, had finally, as he sank deeper and deeper into financial straits, resorted to selling secrets of fortified zones and military affairs in order to secure the wherewithals of life and she accordingly deceived her former fiance Kimura, who still cherished a lingering desire for her, into remitting money for their living expenses.

Thus, in every respect, she could not escape the onslaught of fatigue and of wretchedness, and, in addition, her feeble body had been exhausted of its

(Continued on Page 3)